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VOL. XVIII NO. 285— BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA.

"ARMY'S ROLE NOT TO OF GOVT."

—:o:—

Insurgent Leaders' Wonderful Escape

CONDITIONS IN MADRID NOW NORMAL

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Lisbon.—General Dallano, one of the leaders of Spanish revolt, arrived here to-day. Interviewed by Reuter he sang praises of the English girl.

He said the aeroplane in which he was a fugitive landed heavily in a field near Montijo, when a young Englishwoman appeared and took the famished outlaws to her house and "gave us a good feed."

ARMY'S ROLE.

Later they entrained for Lisbon. Dallano blamed Colonel Galan (who has been executed) for launching the revolt prematurely, and also resented the army's part in quelling the revolt. "Army's role is to remain in barracks," he pointed out naively, "It is for the defence of the country, and not to be a tool of Government."

Major Franco interview by Reuter smilingly declined to disclose how he escaped from the prison at Madrid or where he had been hiding before the revolt. He said the rebels wanted to "establish liberty" —Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN MADRID

—:o:—

Govt. Troops Shell Aerodrome Held By Rebels.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Madrid.—Major Franco who recently escaped from prison dramatically re-appeared on the scene to-day. After aeroplanes had showered revolutionary leaflets on the city a band of 500 insurgents appeared at the military aerodrome at Cuatro Vientos, headed by a number of officers including Major Franco and General Gueipo Dallanod, and proclaimed that they were organising a rebellion. They disarmed the guard at the ammunition stores, and piled a lorry with aeroplane bombs with which they drove to the landing-ground, where they loaded several aeroplanes.

Troops commanded by General Orgaz rushed up, and shelled the aerodrome for half an hour and then the rebels hoisted a white flag. General Daliano and Major Franco escaped by means of an aeroplane. Casualties due to the shelling are not known. The authorities promptly distributed a newssheet stating that thirty rebels at the aerodrome had surrendered, and that fugitives were being pursued.

Martial Law has been proclaimed in Madrid, and Socialist leaders of the capital have disappeared.

There are unconfirmed reports of a general strike at San Sebastian, Santander, Bilbao, and attempt at strike at Seville has failed.

MAJOR FRANCO REACHES LISBON.

Lisbon.—Major Franco has arrived by air at the Alzoroa aerodrome. Three other rebel aeroplanes have landed in other parts of Portugal. The majority of airmen including Major Franco have secured permission to reside in Portugal.

"EVERYTHING IN MADRID NORMAL."

The Spanish Embassy in London states that the Ambassador telephonically communicated with a member of Government at Madrid this evening and was informed that Government had ample means to cope with the present situation. Everything in Madrid was normal. Certain incidents such as strikes had occurred at various centres, but Government were confident of their ability to handle them.

2 POLICE GUARDS KILLED

Hendaye.—Extremists at six this morning invaded the offices of the Governor of San Sebastian, shooting and kiling two police guards. Rioters broke up office furniture, while other bands prevented workers from entering the city. Police pursued them, killing and wounding several and arresting many. The insurgents wrecked the post office and the telephone exchange, cutting off San Sebastian from the rest of Spain.

"REVOLT COMPLETELY SUPPRESSED."

Madrid.—It was announced on Monday evening that the revolt had been completely suppressed and that prisoners in the hands of rebels had been released by loyalists. Steps are being taken to intercept fugitive insurgents who are expected to attempt difficult snow- filled mountain passes to cross over to France.

Gibraltar.—A transport with troops from Morocco bound for Spain has reached Algeciras.—Reuter.

ANOTHER VILLAGE EVACUATED

—:o:—

Migration To Baroda Territory

Fire Causes Much Loss

SURAT, Dec. 16.

Mota, one of the villages of Bardoli Taluka, is being evacuated. The peasants have decided not to pay land revenue and have commenced migrating to the neighbouring villages in Baroda territory, where they are renting pieces of land for camping with their families.

A fire resulting in loss of property valued at several thousands of rupees is reported from the village of Khoj, in Bardoli Taluka, the peasants of which have already migrated to the adjoining villages in Baroda State. The cause of the fire is not known.—A. P.

KARACHI, Dec. 16.

The French aviatrix Mlle. Mary e Hilze arrived here at quarter to one this afternoon from Jodhpur on her return flight to Paris.—A. P.

"Offer India The Hand Of Friendship"

—:o:—

BRITAIN ASKED TO GIVE UP PRIDE OF RACE

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE"

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The Indian Affairs Committee of the Society of Friends has made statement welcoming the frank cordial spirit hitherto shown at the Round Table Conference but recalling that thousands of India's sons and daughters are still in jail. The society urges the British people to put themselves in India's place and realise how rapidly hatred and bitterness might grow up in our hearts in like circumstances and urging the British to lay aside pride of race and offer India the hand of equal friendship."

BE TOOL

LETTERS OF M. Ps. TO HUTCHINSON'S MOTHER.

—:o:—

Not Received By Her

MR. LEES-SMITH WANTS DETAILS FOR ENQUIRY

LONDON, Dec. 15.

In the House of Commons, during the question-hour, Mr. Philip Oliver asked whether the Postmaster-General was aware that the mother of Mr. Hugh Hutchinson, one of the accused in the Meerut case, did not receive letters posted to her by members of the House of Commons. Mr. Lees-Smith said he was not aware of it, but if particulars were furnished, he would enquire.

Mr. Fenner Brockway drew attention to the fact that other relative of Meerut prisoners made similar complaints. Mr. Lees-Smith said he would enquire into them.

PRESS PRIVILEGES OF MR. MADHAVARAO.

Replying to Mr. Marjoribanks, Mr. Benn said that the Government of India had not yet decided to cancel the press privileges of Mr. Madhava Rao, the "Morning Post's" Delhi correspondent, in pursuance of the warning. Mr. Benn added that a statement had appeared in the "Morning Post" referring to the alleged official telegram. Apart from the fact that no such telegram existed, the statement was mischievous. Moreover the Editor of the paper took no steps to take advantage of the facilities offered for checking the accuracy of the statement.

KARACHI-CALCUTTA AIR SERVICE.

In the House of Commons replying to Major Graham Pole, Mr. Benn said that he expected to receive report from the Government of India shortly after Christmas with regard to the Government Air Service from Karachi to Calcutta.

PROTECTION OF POLICE OFFICERS.

Col. Howard Bury asked whether, in view of the repeated murders of officials and police officers in India, any special steps were being taken to prevent these outrages in the future. Mr. Benn replied that this was a matter for the authorities in India. "I need hardly add that any precautions necessary to guard against outrages of this character will have my fullest support."

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN INDIA.

Replying to Mr. Freeman, Mr. Benn promised to ask the Government of India for information with regard to decrease in the number or cost of the licences or consumption of alcchol in India since the liquor boycott.

AFRIDIS AND GOVERNMENT.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Benn said that no punitive operations were in progress against Afridis, and protective measures were being taken.

MR. SUNDERASAN'S PASSPORT.

Replying to Mr. Brockway, Mr. Benn said that the passport of Sjt. L. N. Gubil Sundaresan of Trichinopoly to England had been withheld on instructions of the Government of Madras who considered that Mr. Sundaresan's presence in England at present was not desirable.—Reuter.

—:o:—

Lords' Conflict With Commons.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The House of Lords, by 87 votes to 14, carried the motion of Lord Hailsham in favour of amending the expiring Laws Continuance Bill so as to continue the Dyestuffs Import Regulation Act until the end of 1931 instead of allowing it to expire on 15th January in accordance with the Governments decision. The Lords' vote entails a conflict with the House of Commons which last week rejected the Conservative proposal to extend the Act for five years.

RETURN TO COMMONS ON WEDNESDAY.

The Expiring Laws Continuance Bill returns to the House of Commons on Wednesday. It is anticipated that Government will recommend the House to accept the Lords' amendment under protest in view of confusion which will result from the killing of the Bill which covers fourteen important Acts including the Rent Restriction Act.—Reuter.

WAR ON FOREIGN CLOTH.

—:o:—

Kathiawar Mobilises A Force.

WIDE SPREAD PICKETING CAMPAIGN.

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 16.

In response to the invitation issued by the seven members of the Bhavnagar Foreign Cloth Picketing Mandal about persons reached Bhavnagar on the 14th instant from various places in Kathiawar. In the meeting presided over by Mr. Manilal Kothari it was unanimously resolved to establish the Kathiawar Foreign Cloth Picketing Mandal. Its constitution was duly passed and two classes of picketors were enrolled. Forty-five persons were ready and willing to go for picketing in any place in Kathiawar Council" and about 75 were ready for picketing in their own States. The members represented Bhavnagar, Wadhwan, Limbdi, Dhrangadhra, Rajkot, Lathi, Palitana States. The "War Council" has already held its two sittings and duly elected Mr. Manilal Kothari and Mr. Fulchand Kasturchand as it President and Secretary.

DELHI ADVOCATES BESIEGED

—:o:—

Lady Pickets Before Chambers

(From a Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16.

Considerable excitement prevailed when lady volunteers commenced picketing this morning the Chambers of Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahaman and Rai Bahadur Ramkishore, Vice-Chancellor and Treasurer respectively of the Delhi University, both Advocates. The pickets would not allow anyone to go up or go out of the premises till their stipulation of signing a pledge by the lawyers concerned that they would not use any foreign cloth in future was complied with. One Muslim client going up to the Chambers of Rai Bahadur Ramkishor was stopped by pickets. The client, it is stated, wished to force his way when the crowd which had collected there beat him. The police arrived on the scene, but Rai Bahadur Ramkishore did not wish them to interfere. The police, however, took away one donkey which had been posted dressed up in European costume. No untoward incident occurred outside the Chambers of Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahaman who was allowed to go to court dressed up in navy blue suit of English serge. The volunteers, it is stated, allowed him to go out by mistake while Rai Bahadur Ramkishore is still besieged in his Chambers.

It will be recalled the Bar Association recently passed a resolution advising its members to use Khaddar at court dress. The lady volunteers visited the Bar Association last week and "had given the defaulters an ultimatum" to take to Khaddar. Even this had no effect. Picketing of the two Chambers to-day was the direct result of this refusal. It will be also noted that the Sessions Judge of Delhi had issued instructions asking lawyers who attend his court to be dressed up in black court dress.

"Chronicle" Printer's Appeal

—:o:—

HIGH COURT UPHOLDS MR. SORABJI KAPADIA'S CONVICTION

(See Page 12)

B. K. DUTT TAKEN TO MADRAS

—:o:—

"Quite Hale And Hearty"

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, Dec. 14.

Sjt. Batukeshwar Dutt passed Wardha last night by the Grand Trunk Express. In an interview he said that he was being taken to Madras and wished that it may be conveyed to his friends and relatives that he was hale and hearty.

SAVE THEM FROM HANGMAN'S NOOSE

—:o:—

Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas has addressed the following telegrams, on behalf of fourteen institutions representing Indian women, to the Viceroy and Lady Irwin:—

TO THE VICEROY.

"I request you to exercise your prerogative of mercy in the case of four Sholapur convicts sentenced to be hanged and commute the same. They appeal to your Excellency's sense of humanity."

TO LADY IRWIN.

"I beg to appeal to Your Ladyship to use your influence to save the four unfortunate persons of Sholapur from being hanged, for the sake of humanity. They deserve to be given the benefit of doubt owing to the then tense atmosphere in Sholapur due to Martial Law."

SHOLAPUR MUNICIPALITY'S APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 16.

The Sholapur Municipality, under the chairmanship of Dr. Mulay, passed to-day a unanimous resolution for mercy by the Viceroy and Prime Minister to commute the death sentences of Messrs. Dhan Shetti Sarda, Shinde and Khurban Husen for the following reasons: The general belief of Sholapur citizens that the accused are innocent. (2) They were handicapped in their defence owing to Martial Law. (3) They were undergoing sentences under Martial Law before the trial and (4) The High Court Judges differed.

Further the Municipality assured the Viceroy that this act of grace will greatly help in improving the present atmosphere in the city.

The resolution was proposed by Mr. Khadkikar and seconded by Raosaheb Soni.

7 YEAR BOY SACRIFICED

—:o:—

For Success In Sorcery

SAMBALPUR, Dec. 14.

Jadu Sonari, with his nephew, Ovi Prusthi, has been committed to the sessions under Section 302 I. P. C. (Murder).

It will be recalled that a sonari boy, aged about 7, ws missing some time ago. A careful search was made, but in vain. After three days a man noticed the boy's head being thrown over the wall of Jadu Sonari's house. He raised an alarm and on a search being made, the body of the boy was found in a well.

It is alleged that the boy was sacrificed by Jadu for attaining success in the art of sorcery.

Kashinath Sonari has also been committed to the sessions in this connection under Section 201 I. P. C., read with Section 109 I. P. C., on a charge of causing disappearance of the evidence with the intention of screening the offenders, Jadu and Ovi.—A. P.

NAINITAL COMMITTEES DECLARED UNLAWFUL

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Dec. 16.

The following committees and Associations in Nainital District have been declared unlawful under section 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908; the Nainital District Congress Committee, the Kashipur Tahsil Congress Committee, Gandhi Bala Sabha of Kashipur and the Jawahar Sabha of Kashipur.—A. P.

All Foreign Cloth Sealed In Viramgam.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

VIRAMGAUM, Dec. 14.

All the cloth merchants of Viramgam proper, Rampura, Patri, Mandal, Kamrigala, Kumarkhan, Vani, have sealed their stock of foreign cloth.

They also have resolved not to place new orders for foreign cloth.

7 PESHAWAR PICKETS PUNISHED

—:o:—

Afghan Princess Comes To Delhi

PESHAWAR, Dec. 16.

A military school for the training of Afghan officers has been recently opened at Kabul.

Mian Abdul Rahman, a General Merchant and three other picketers undergoing imprisonment in Peshawar Jail were released to-day, on medical grounds.

PICKETERS FINED.

Begum Kokojan, mother-in-law of Prince Hayatullakhan (Amanullah's step brother killed by Bacha Sakka's order) has arrived hree "en route" to Delhi for medical treatment.

Under Section 32 of the Police Act the City Magistrate has sentenced seven picketers to pay a fine of Rs. 7 each in default ten days imprisonment.—A. P

PATEL LOSES SIX POUNDS AGAIN

—:o:—

Deputation On Law Member.

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

Messrs. Shanmugam Chetty, Ratnabhapaty Mddaliar and Venkataraman Iyengar, from Coimbatore, interviewed the Law Member this afternoon at the Secretariat and informed him that Mr. V. J. Patel's health was very bad especially since in a week he had lost six pounds in weight.

They represented that it would be better to put Mr. Patel under the treatment of a doctor in whom Mr. Patel had complete confidence. Mr. Patel had no objection to Coimbatore from the climatic view-point. His chief ailments were piles and hernia. The deputation also suggested that one or two 'A' class prisoners should be transferred to Coimbatore to keep Mr. Patel company as he was complaining of loneliness.

The Law Member gave a sympathetic reply and asked the interviewers to suggest one or two doctors after consulting Mr. Patel after which the question of putting him under their treatment would be considered.—A. P.

Communal Squabbles Still Going On In London

"MAC" PRESIDES OVER SUB-COMMITTEES.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The full Committee of Round Table Conference, Mr. MacDonald presiding started noting reports of the sub-committees. It completed the discussion of the Burma report and began discussion of the provincial constitution and adjourned at 1 p.m. for lunch.

Further sub-committees appointed include North-West Frontier Sub-Committee, the terms of reference of which are 'What modifications, if any, should be made in general provincial constitution to suit special circumstances of the North-West Frontier Province" and the Franchise Sub-committee whose terms of reference are "On what main principle should franchise be based for men and women."—Reuter.

MORE SUB-COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The Sub-Committee on defence to study questions of political principle relating to defence, other than strictly constitutional aspects, to be considered under Lord Sankey's heads No. six and twelve was also appointed. The terms of reference in this case are meant to include such questions as Indianisation, but to exclude minor administrative matters as for instance the number of Sikh regiments, etc.

It was pointed out that the questions of Defence and Frontier were largely interlocked and these two sub-committees should hold joint meeting. The Conference also decided to establish Services Sub-Committee terms of reference of which are to consider relations of services to new political structure which will include ratio of British recruitment in All-India Services also sub-committee to deal with question of Supreme Court.

Lord Sankey heads Nos. four and five were referred to Federal Structure Sub-Committee to which three British Delegations will nominate one more member each owing to the fact that they also are much occupied with Parliamentary duties.—Reuter.

BURMA REPORT "NOTED"

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Premier at the outset pointed out that reports were not being adopted as decisions of the Conference, which could only be done at plenary session. Therefore any new material that might become available would be in no way prejudged. Subject to this proviso the Burma Report was passed as "noted."

The Conference proceeded to consideration of the report of the Sub-Committee and adjourned for lunch. The members of the sub-committees, the appointment of which was decided on to-day will be appointed by the Premier on the recommendation of Business Committee which meets to-morrow for this purpose.

MINORITIES COMMITTEE

The personal of Minorities Sub-Committee will probably also be considered. The question of Sind, which largely depends on the work of Minorities Sub-Committee, and also of Orissa will be dealt with later.—Reuter.

—:o:—

Sub-Committee On Minorities To Be Set Up ?

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Rugby.—Informal discussions between leading British Indian delegates to the Indian Round Table Conference, in consultation with the Prime Minister with a view to reaching an agreed settlement on the Hindu-Muslim differences on the communal question were not resumed yesterday. No date has been fixed for a further meeting.

In these circumstances, it is expected that the next step will be a proposal to set up a sub-committee on minorities by the Round Table Conference. Newspapers report that leaders of both the Hindu and Muslim sections of the Delegation hope that as the sub-committee would be charged with the duty of seeking a solution, it would have a greater sense of responsibility than could attach to private discussions that the atmosphere would be more favourable for a settlement.—B. O. W.

—:o:—

DYARCHY TO GO IN GOVERNOR'S PROVINCES?

—:o:—

Powers Of Governors.

—:o:—

The Report of the Provincial constitution Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference dealing with powers of the Provincial Legislatures and Executives agrees that in the Governors' Provinces the existing system of dyarchy should be abolished and all provincial subjects, including law and order, should be administered in responsibility to Provincial Legislatures. The report recommends unitary Executives and that individual Ministers composing the Executive should be jointly responsible to the Legislature.

N. W. F. COMMITTEE.

The North-West Frontier Committee of the Round Table Conference is being established. Probably a Minority Committee will be appointed. The agenda of the meeting of the full Committee of the Conference on 16th December will be, firstly, report of the Burma Sub-Committee, secondly, report on Provincial constitutions, thirdly, report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee and fourthly, con-

(Continued on page 7.)

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE and LANDS appertaining thereto, known as Rewa House, on Warden Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay. Please apply with definite offers to the STATE ENGINEER, Rewa, C.I.
2190

SALE OF RECORD.

SEALED TENDERS are called for and will be received by the Dy. Chief Accounts Officer, Traffic Accounts Branch, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Annexe Building, upto 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, for the purchase of old records which can be seen on application to the ACCOUNTS OFFICER, Traffic Book.
2195

Public Notices

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS TRAFFIC, 1930.

This Railway will run additional trains as follows:

BOMBAY CENTRAL TO AHMEDABAD—If sufficient passengers are booked, a duplicate 1 Down Gujarat Mail will run from Bombay Central on Tuesday, 23rd December, 1930. Departure 9-5 p.m. from Bombay Central halting at same stations as Gujarat Mail, except at Dadar.

BOMBAY CENTRAL TO SURAT—Tuesday, 23rd December, 1930. Departure 10-5 p.m. from Bombay Central stopping at important stations only.

BOMBAY CENTRAL TO BULSAR—Wednesday, 24th December, 1930. If sufficient passengers are booked, a duplicate 3 Down Kathiawar Express will run. Departure 8-5 a.m. from Bombay Central, carrying 1st, 2nd and 3rd only, stopping at the same stations as No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express, except at Palghar, but will stop at Bandra, Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road.

BULSAR TO BOMBAY CENTRAL—Thursday, 1st January, 1931. Departure 2-19 p.m. halting at same stations as No. 4 Up Kathiawar Express except at Palghar, but will stop at Daman Road and Gholvad.

SURAT TO BOMBAY CENTRAL—Thursday, 1st January, 1931. Departure 8-50 p.m. halting at important stations only.

For further details, apply to Station Masters or to the undersigned's office.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office
Bombay, 12th December, 1930.
2176

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

GIBBS ROAD which had been closed for executing repairs has now been OPENED to all traffic.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

THE POONA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that the location of the Registered Office of the Company is transferred from Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

For THE POONA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.
THE UNITED EASTERN AGENCIES, LTD.,
Managing Agents:
P. J. KANGA,
Secretary.
2199

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, convened for Saturday, the 13th December, 1930, has been ADJOURNED and will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December, 1930, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, to transact the following business.

(1) To fix the remuneration of the Liquidators.

GOOLAMHUSEIN B. SOMJEE,
IDANMAL S. MAKHIJANI,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 15th December, 1930.
2194

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE UNITED COLOUR AGENCY, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act, a MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators at Vadgadi, Mandvi, Bombay on MONDAY, the 19th day of January, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of having an explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also by determining by an extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books of accounts and the documents of the Company and of the liquidators thereof, and of the cash balance if any, in the hands of the liquidators shall be disposed of.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1930.

C. R. BHARALMAL,
For Self & Co-Liquidator.
The United Colour Agency, Ltd.
3911. 2193

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court this WEDNESDAY, the 17th December, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 17th December, 1930.
2203

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF BOMBAY CENTRAL STATION ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1930.

1. The public are informed that on the 18th of December, 1930, at the Opening Ceremony none but those who have been invited will be admitted.

2. Guests are requested to be in their seats at latest by 4-25 p.m. It will not be possible to admit any cars after that hour.

3. Owing to the large number of guests attending the function, it has been considered desirable to make some slight alterations in the arrangements as already notified, for their arrival. Cars will enter by the North-East Gate (opposite the Byculla Club Grounds) and will drive to the arrival platform where guests will alight. The only difference in the arrangements is that guests instead of alighting at the Entrance Porch will now alight at the arrival platform where more cars can be dealt with simultaneously.

4. On and after the 19th December, the station will be open to the general public.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Bombay, 15th December, 1930.
2124

Tender.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
(Railway Board)

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF COAL FOR STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS FROM CALCUTTA TO RANGOON DURING 1931-32.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Shipping Companies for the transport of approximately 230,000 tons of coal in bulk from the Port of Calcutta to Rangoon during the period 1st April, 1931, to 31st March, 1932, in accordance with the programme to be given by the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Tenders will be received in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta up to noon (Calcutta time) on the 12th January, 1931, and will be opened in presence of such Tenderers as may like to attend at 3 p.m. (Calcutta time) on the date.

Conditions of Tender may be obtained on application to the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.

The Shipping Company will be required to enter into an agreement for the transportation of this quantity.

There is no special Tender Form.

J. F. BLACKWOOD,
Secretary, Railway Board.
2192

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work of loading, unloading and stacking of coal and other fuel and cleaning floors of unloaded wagons on the Districts of Parel, Parel Workshops, Buisar, Udhna, Baroda, Kankaria, Godhra, Ratlam, Shamgarh, Kotah and Gangapur for a period of one year from 1st Febrdary, 1931, to 31st January, 1932, and will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 29th December, 1930.

Forms of tender can be had from the Loco. and Carr. Supdt., Parel at Rs. 2 each.

The tenderer must deposit earnest money in cash amounting to Rs. 2,000 with the Treasurer, B. C. System, Bombay, and the receipt obtained for it must accompany the tender to the Agent. Otherwise the tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or in whole.

N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Churchgate, 10th December, 1930.
2103

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1771 of 1930.

IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA, a Company, Constituted under the Royal Charter in England and carrying on business at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) EBRAHIM ABDULLA ALFAZAL, a firm, carrying on business at 204, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, (2.) MAHOMED ABDUL RAHMAN ALFAZAL, (3.) EBRAHIM ABDUL REHMAN ALFAZAL and (4.) ABDULLA EBRAHIM ALFAZAL, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, the partners in the 1st Defendant firm carrying on business at Hornby Road, within the Fort
.... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Judge's order, dated the 12th day of December, 1930, and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property, dated the 9th day of December, 1930, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the 18th day of December, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Hornby Road, the property attached herein, such as Iron Safes, cupboards, writing tables, typewriters, teapoys, chairs, clocks, sample of pearls & etc.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1930.

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
2198

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients, the INDIAN INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, of 25, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, have been appointed by the Hyderabad Tobacco Co., Ltd., as its Sole Agents for the sale in Bombay and Bombay Presidency North of Cigarettes manufactured by the said Hyderabad Tobacco Co., Ltd., and known as "KUTUB BRAND" Cigarettes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that our clients as such agents as aforesaid in the said Districts are solely entitled to market the said Cigarettes and to use on or in connection with the said Cigarettes and packets and boxes thereof, the "KUTUB" Brand Trade Mark Label or Design which consists of 'inter alia' of the picture (on arched yellow back-ground, surrounded blue) of a Minaret in light red colour amidst smaller structures in green blue and other colours, and bearing the words following, viz: "KUTUB" in red capital letters semi-circularly around the top of the Minaret and the words and marks following, viz: "THE HYDERABAD TOBACCO CO., LTD." in yellow capital letters on blue back-ground below the said picture; AND THAT any person infringing our clients' rights in respect of their Agency (either by way of export and import) as aforesaid and in respect of the said Brand, Trade Mark, Label, or Design shall be dealt with by our clients according to law.

Dated this 16th day of Dec., 1930.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Solicitors for
The Indian Industrial Bureau.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2 — Bonus per 1000 p. a. End Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
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Apply with one anna stamp to—
Dr. N. L. BURMAN, SURAT.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2456 of 1929 (Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Saroobai, widow of Abdul Karim Haji Issa Fazla and others) and pursuant to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference dated the 12th February, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kambekar Street, admeasuring about 126 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2927 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 1350 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2619, Street No. 100 and bounded on the East by Kambekar Street, on the West by a service passage, on the North by the property of Usman Haji Jackeria and on the South by the property of Tyeb Saleh Mahomed and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD, KNOWN AS "NAROTTAM WADY".

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Bai Jamnabai, widow of Manji Keshavji, Transferee of the Mortgage and Further Charge dated the 13th February, 1930, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Haridas Vallabhdas and Vallabhdas Jamnadas, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 3624 of 1925, and also on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Vallabhdas Jamnadas, Narandas Vallabhdas, Haridas Vallabhdas, Kersondas Vallabhdas, Virji Vallabhdas and Ranjitbhai Narandas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 16th January, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land together with houses, chawls and buildings standing thereon, situate at Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring about 3,006 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 258, etc., New Nos. 1826, etc., Old Survey Nos. 30, etc., New Survey Nos. 1681, etc., Cadastral Survey No. 883, Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under C Ward Nos. 435 to 444, now under Nos. 435, 442, formerly under Street Nos. 189-203, etc., now under Nos. 375C, etc., and bounded on the East by the properties of Gordhandas Pitamberdas and Naran Mulji, on the West by Kalbadevi Road, on the North by the properties of Haridas Dhunji Mulji, Gopinath Parmanandas Jivandas Naranji Mulji and Jivan Naranji, and on the South by the properties of Harnandrai Ramnarayen Mansukhlal Munshi, Haridas Jadavji and Khetsey Kanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS.
62, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) the 17th instant at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) of very valuable teak and blackwood Furniture Fire proof safe, H. M. Gramophone, Singer sewing Machine, Harmonium, Silver show cases, etc. etc., at Chowpatty Sea Face, Babulal Mansion, next to Vianellis Restaurant. The above is on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA and CO.

THE GANDIV CHARKHA

MEANS 400 YDS. IN AN HOUR
This Charkha was invented by MR. ISHWARLAL VIMAVALA in 1921. It was tested twice at Sabarmati and Bardoli Ashrams. It was highly recommended in "Navjivan" dated 5-4-21.

Simple in frame ..... Rs. 1-4
With Puni-box ..... Rs. 1-5
Aristocratic ..... Rs. 2-0

Moreover Spindles, Taklies, Carding bows, Hand-Ginning Machines and other materials for spinning will be supplied.
BEST QUALITY—CHEAP RATE
Commission on big orders.
Money Orders will be preferred to V. P. orders. Postage of one charkha is Rs. 1-4. Write with the name of your Ry. Station.
To
GANDIV PRESS
KALAPITH, SURAT.

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Empire Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

Time—2-30 and 6-30.

Cotton Merchants Seize Opportunity.

Cotton speculation has attraction all over the World, and every scrap of news likely to effect cotton prices is being seized with avidity. The New York and Liverpool markets dominate all others, and every item of information there, is flashed all around the World. Wise speculators avail themselves of these news making huge profits.

If you desire for early information thereof, there is only one reliable institution in India which by telephone, telegram or post furnishes the latest news with judicious advices about the above market.

THIS INSTITUTION IS:
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU.

Phone 24241.
(2nd Floor, Ismail Building.)
381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

P. S.—Please apply for further details to the above address. Send for our terms for carrying out business and "Vaida" and ready in cotton, silver, linseed and wheat.

BY AIR OR RAIL THROUGHOUT EUROPE

Improved Facilities For Travellers

Berlin, November.—Airplane traffic will be greatly extended with the beginning of the 1931 summer schedule. Director Wronsky of the German Luft Hansa announces that the so-called "Flei-Per" service, which enables the passenger to combine air and rail travel at will and which was first introduced in Germany, will be extended to all Europe. Transeurasing traffic will also be inaugurated through a treaty with the Chinese Government. The German-Chinese route will be flown in connection with the existing routes of the "Deruluft" to Moscow and with the Russian "Dobrolot" from Moscow to China. Passenger rates will also no longer be rigidly established by distance, as is the case with railway traffic, but will be fixed on an individual basis, with lower prices especially for the less frequented routes.

Receipts from passenger service of the Luft Hansa showed a small increase in the first seven months of the current year despite extraordinarily unfavourable weather. In former years only 66 per cent of the interruptions of the regular schedules were due to weather conditions; this year they accounted for 90 per cent, and this despite the extension of "blind flying," that is, with the help instruments making the aviator independent of sight of the ground. An especially large proportion of all passengers was made up of Americans who had bought their airplane tickets before leaving America.

The number to types of airplanes in use, which was 16 in 1929, was reduced this year to 8. The introduction of a uniform type will, however, not be possible, since different demands are made for passenger, post and freight service. The mail-carrying planes attain a speed of as much as 162 miles an hour, whereas the maximum for passenger planes is 130 miles. The coming summer will find all medium-sized planes equipped with radio apparatus.

BAYREUTH FESTIVAL PLAYS IN 1931.

Bayreuth, November.—The Wagner Festival Plays in the summer of 1931, will following the 50-year-old tradition, present the same program as in the current year. The first performance, which will bring "Tannhauser," will be held on July 21, and the same musical drama will be presented also on August 1, 5, 8 and 17. "Parsifal" will be given on July 22 and August 2, 6, 9 and 19 (final performance of the season), "Tristan" on July 23 and August 3 and 18, and the "Ring" from July 25 to 30 and from August 11 to 15. The cast will be in the main the same as at the last plays, with Toscanini, Karl Muck and Carl Elmendorff as directors. Frau Winifred Wagner, widow of Siegfried Wagner, is at the head of the committee of organization. An extension of the wing space of the stage will be carried out this winter.

280,000 PILGRIMS IN KEVELAER.

Kevelaer, November.—The miracle-working picture of the Virgin Many in this Rhenish city, since 1642 the goal of the devout, was visited this summer by 280,000 pilgrims. The German Railroads Company had to run 300 extra trained to accommodate them, and 45,000 came afoot, often in pilgrimages lasting many days. Heinrich Heine made the city's name widely known by his poem, "The Pilgrimage to Kevelaer."

MUNSTER TO HAVE PUBLIC GOLF COURSE.

Munster, November.—This city is to have not only the first golf course in Westphalia, but also the first public course in Germany. The Munster Golf and Country Club, just organized, will have the course laid out on land belonging to the city, and it will be thrown open to any who desire to play. It is hoped to have it ready by next year.

WINNING LAND FROM THE SEA.

Elbing, November.—A new village will shortly arise near this East Prussian city on land wrested from the sea. Some 1,800 acres in the delta formed by the Elbing and Nogat rivers have been reclaimed by canals, and 55 families will soon be settled on it, with their own homes and a school. A further 1,200 acres of reclaimed land will be added next year.

GLIDING WITH HELP OF AUTOS.

Allenstein, November.—That motorless airplaning can be indulged in open where there are no hills for starting has beeen demonstrated in tests conducted by the Southeast Prussian Aviation Association. The gliders were attached to autos by a cable 220 yards long, and then drawn forward until they rose, when the pilot cast off the cable.

AMERICA AT BERLIN BUILDING EXPOSITION.

Berlin, November.—Fourteen countries—America, Australia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Esthonia, Hungary, India, Italy, the Netherlands New Zealand, Palestine and Switzerland—have already engaged space for the international exhibition of city planning and dwellings which will be the central feature of the German Building Exposition to be held in Berlin next summer. Negotiations are proceeding with other countries. Why should India not exhibit at this international show and acquaint the world with her indigenous building styles?

R. T. C.—"A WILY TRICK OF BRITISH DIPLOMACY."

S. R. Bomanji Explains India's View-Point To Americans.

The Round Table Conference is just another wily effort of British diplomacy to throw dust in the eyes of the world, S. R. Bdmanji said in an exclusive interview with *The Tribune*.

"India hopes for nothing from the London Conference," he said. "She knows that it is one of England's usual diplomatic tricks. The English Government has invited the Indian delegates there ostensibly to co-operate in an effort to find the best means for granting India dominion status. Actually it is to attempt to create religious or other dissension between the members so that she may lay on the *lathi* more heavily with the approval of the civilized world.

"The truth is that the Dominion Status question is merely a political herring drawn across the track of public opinion. The Indian question is economic rather than political. It is a matter whether England is to go on indefinitely keeping India as a dumping market for 50 per cent. of her exports, meanwhile squelching any native enterprise that might offer competition.

HOLD ON EXCHANGE.

"England's deadliest stranglehold on Indian industry is through the exchange. One of Gandhi's 11 points of peace, which I offered to Prime Minister MacDonald in London last February and which he rejected, was that the rupee should be valued at prewar exchange, namely 13 1/2 rupees (approximately) to the pound instead of the present 15 which England enforces.

"This difference of a rupee and a half is the keynote of the Indian crisis. It means that we have to pay England a half dollar more in every five dollars for her manufactured exports than we should, and when we sell to her she buys so much more cheaply. The same terrible trade burden applies in our relations with other countries.

"On top of this we have the yoke of the land tax, choking home industries at their source. It is 33 1/2 per cent. on all products of the land, the greatest source of revenue for the so-called Indian Government.

A PROPHECY.

"England has forgotten the lesson of the Boston Tea Party. Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign will quicken her memory. It is proving the nemesis of her attack on India's trade. I prophesy that before Christmas there will be 2,500,000 unemployed in England. By February the figure will be 3,000,000.

"The British Government, led by MacDonald, who has changed from a Socialist to a Tory Imperialist, is trying to pull wool over the eyes of the world with propaganda about Dominion Status and India's inability to govern herself.

"England has been governing us for more than 130 years. What is the result? Ninety per cent. of Indians are illiterate. Five to six per cent. of the annual budget, which is 80 per cent. non-votable, is given to education whereas more than 60 per cent goes to the upkeep of the Army and Civil Service. These services are controlled by Britishers.

WITHHOLDING TAXES.

"But this spoliation of the masses is almost at an end. Last month the revenue decreased 15,000,000 dollars while the Indian budget next March is faced with a deficit of 50,000,000 dollars as the land taxes due since October will be generally withheld.

"If England is sincere about giving us a Dominion, why doesn't she instead of shuffling with commissions and conferences? Sir John Simon's Commission failed so hopelessly that Prime Minister MacDonald was afraid to invite him to the present conference in London for fear of prejudicing the Indian delegates. The London Conference will fail similarly and perhaps sooner than the English Government thinks.

"England doesn't want to give us freedom because she knows that the first act of the Indian parliament would be to reestablish the gold currency and bring the rupee back to its prewar value.

"The world is beginning to get the truth about the religious question in India which is grossly exaggerated. As for the point of independent states, recently one of the princes said to me, 'If I am in the way of a free India, I am willing to have my order abolished and stand aside.'

"India is willing to give any reasonable guarantees to England when she becomes a Dominion. Gandhi's 11 points make that clear. But India must be industrially and economically free."

COMMUNISTS AND MR. THOMAS.

—:o:—

Police Eject Interrupters.

(LONDON (By Mail).

When Mr. J. H. Thomas was about to speak at a Derby Labour Party meeting on the Imperial Conference a man in the back of the hall shouted, "We demand that Mr. Thomas speaks on the railway situation." Mr. Thomas rose and said, "Obviously I am going to deal with the railway situation, but if any man or woman assumes that they can get up and say that they demand that I do this or the other, there is nothing doing."

Outcries arose, and Mr. Thomas tried two or three times to get a hearing; free fights occurred in the gallery, and there were hysterical screams from women. It was decided to call in the police, and when they arrived two officers approached a man. As he refused to leave he was seized, but he struggled with them from the back to the front of the gallery and continued to resist halfway round the front of the gallery by clinging to the sides. A young woman tackled one of the policemen, and there were cries that the police had seized the wrong man.

Eventually after a long struggle the man was taken from the meeting. Several other people, including women, also escorted outside. Four people were detained by the police and they will appear in Court to-day.

When he was able to begin his speech Mr. Thomas said: "During my 21 years' membership of the House of Commons for this constituency we have never previously found it necessary to invoke the aid of the police. We are not going to be browbeaten by hooliganism or people who don't remember that democracy was obtained in this country by the sacrifice of men and women who first demanded the right of free speech, and you are not going to prevent me from making my speech. (Loud cheers). If the small band of Communists apply hooligans they themselves will be the first victims."

"THE OLD GANG" AMONG THE POETS

—:o:—

Mr. Humbert Wolfe's Epigrams

LONDON (By Mail.)

Mr. Humbert Wolfe, who was the guest of the Literary Circle of the National Liberal Club at dinner, spoke on "Some contemporary poetic tendencies." Mr. Wolfe said that poets, like politicians, formed parties in which the principal occupation was the old-fashioned pastime of "swallow my leader." They had gone further than the Liberal party down the path which led to the final point of one man, one leader. Among poets, as among politicians, there was an "old gang." He would say of them:—

Yeats.—"His poetry has gone down the sluices of the Shannon water power scheme. Young Ireland prefers the writings of James Joyce, who has invented a language which might be called Disesperanto, because it is universally unintelligible."

De La Mare:—"He found language hesitating on the boundaries of Elfland and conducted it over the border."

Masefield.—"He permitted himself to be made Poet Laureate. For a handful of silver he left us."

Housman and W. H. Davies.—'The only rival Davies has is the firefly, and the only rival Housman has is Robert Louis Stevenson."

Rudyard Kipling.—"Though he has said many things which make one's spine go backwards, he is still one of the most authentic poets."

"The modernist world" said Mr. Wolfe, "has no illusions and no disillusions. It knows the world is a nasty mess, and it means its poetry to be like it, and it has emphatically succeeded. It has heard the noise of a person falling from the second-floor window on to the milkman in the area, and it has reproduced the noise of the falling person and the exclamations of the milkman with extreme fidelity."

The worst blackmail in the world, said Mr. Wolfe, was that which made people afraid to call nonsense nonsense for fear of being called reactionary. The sooner people had the courage to say rubbish was rubbish the bet-

for your Christmas cooking... recipes for

CHRISTMAS PUDDING & MINCE PIES

by
Mrs ELLIOTT,
graduate of the Chicago School of Domestic Economy and authority on cooking in India

RICH CHRISTMAS PUDDING: ½ lb. suet, 2 ozs. flour, ½ lb. each of raisins, sultanas, breadcrumbs and mixed candied peel, ½ lb. each currants and almonds, 4 eggs, 2 tablespoonsful Cocogem, 1 wineglass rum or brandy, ½ oz. each mixed spices, powdered nutmeg and cinnamon, 1 gill milk, 2 ozs. sugar, 1 lemon.

Skin and chop suet finely. Clean all the fruit, shred peel, and chop lemon rind. Put all ingredients into a basin and mix well. Add milk, stir in eggs one at a time, add rum or brandy and Cocogem, also the juice of the lemon. Work the whole thoroughly for some time with a spoon so that the ingredients are well blended. Put into a well buttered pudding basin or cloth, if the latter, butter and flour first. Boil for four hours and heat up again the day it is required. Serve with butter, sauce or pour brandy over and light. Sufficient for eight people.

SHORT PASTE: Rub ½ lb. Cocogem lightly into 1 lb. flour. Add one teaspoonful baking powder, one tablespoonful castor sugar and the yolks of two eggs, and if necessary a little cold water. Roll out to ¼ inch thickness and line large patty pans with it.

MINCE MEAT: 1 lb. each of chopped suet, apples, 1 lb. currants washed and picked, 1 lb. raisins stoned and quartered, 1 lb. castor sugar, ½ lb. sultanas, ½ lb. mixed candied peel, 2 lemons, ½ pint Brandy, ½ oz. each of powdered mace, nutmeg and cinnamon. Mix all the ingredients well, press into a jar cover closely and store for at least two weeks before being used.

To make pies, fill short paste with Mince meat cover with paste, brush lightly over with cold water, dredge with castor sugar and bake in moderately hot oven for 30 minutes.

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Prof. M. V. KRISHNA RAO,
P. O. Basavangudi, Bangalore.

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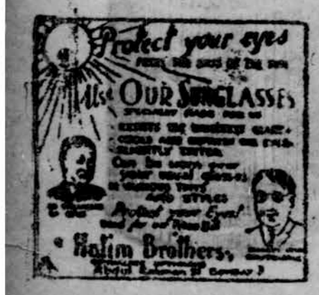

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REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL DEGREES.

Wrath Of G. M. Council Of Britain And Simla Conference.

DR. J. N. MEHTA ON WORK OF INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The following are extracts from the address given lately by Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M. D., M. R. C. P. (Lond), to the Calcutta Branch of the Indian Medical Association:

The subject for consideration this evening is "The work before the Indian Medical Association" and I have been trying to think out how best to express in as few words as possible the nature of the work. This work may be summed up in saying that we have "to evolve a medical policy for the country." I use the words "for the country" advisedly because as we know a medical policy does certainly exist at present in the country but it cannot be said that the existing policy is, in all its aspects, the best for the country. The angles of vision of the members of the independent medical proffession and of those in Government services are, in many essentials, widely different. With Government, it is often the interests of the medical services, particularly the Indian Medical Service, that carry much weight, in my opinion, much more weight than it should for the good of the country. Our efforts should, therefore, be to see that this policy is modified. The question then for us to consider is, what are the different aspects of the medical policy for the country which we have to tackle.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The first and foremost question should be regarding the provision of "medical relief" and its organisation in the country. The second would be "medical education" and the standard of medical education. In this connection we shall have also to think of the education of the two particular classes of medical practitioners that exist in the country, the University Graduates and the Licentiates; and on the interests of each of these, it will be necessary for us to have our minds clear. The third question which affects us all is that of "medical registration." The fourth is with reference to "medical research" and the fifth is about problems concerning "Preventive Medicine and Public Health."

These would seem to be some of the most important problems that at present confront the country and particularly those of its citizens who are members of the medical profession. As this Association has now been recognised, even by Government, as one of the most important medical associations in the country, it becomes all the more our duty to see that we instruct both the public as well as the powers that be, in the right way on the above and the kindred questions.

The next problem for us to consider would be the development of the organisation of our association itself. First of all, it will be our duty to try to bring about a cohesion of the interests of the different sections of the profession in this country as well as of the different territorial units in this vast land. Closely associated with this work will also be the development of our Journal, and the foundation of a number of good medical libraries in different important medical centres in the country. It will be also our duty to make strong efforts to bring the organisation of our association to a high pitch of efficiency. We should thus reach a stage where the work of the Indian Medical Association will carry very great weight, as happens in England with the British Medical Association and in the United States with the American Medical Association, before the people as well as with the Government.

THE QUESTION OF "SERVICES."

As regards "medical relief," till recently and even now, medical relief is largely organised on the basis of medical services, the Indian Medical Service, the Provincial Medical Service and the Subordinate Medical Service. In most problems dealing with the medical relief, the question of "services" takes a predominent share. In other countries, medical relief is carried out by voluntary agencies. Certain section of medical work can only be done through the help of services, public health for example, but so far as the giving of medical relief to the general populace is concerned, I maintain it should be, to an increasing extent, in the hands of the members of the independent medical profession. In a profession like the medical, it is absurd to have vested interests; but unfortunately owing to the policy followed for generations such interests are being claimed by the services and are being recognised. It should not be understood that I desire even to suggest that those gentlemen who have got such vested interests, whether they are Indian or European Officers, should be asked to clear out at once. We should try to see that the members of the independent profession are associated with medical relief to a greater and greater extent every year, so that in the course of less than one generation medical relief in Hospitals for the poor will be afforded through Honorary Medical Officers only, exceptions being made of course in the case of the Resident Medical Staff.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The second question I would like to place before you is with reference to the development of medical education. Our efforts are being concentrated on it for some years past but great leeway still remains to be made. Medical science is rapidly advancing. Former empirical methods are now giving place to more and more scientific methods. Every branch of medicine has vastly developed since the beginning of this century. The various sub-branches of the medical science have developed so largely that it is impossible for the average medical teacher now to keep abreast of these improvements. This would indicate that if we want to have a teacher of eminence in any particular subject, he has to be a real specialist and not a Jack-of-all-trades as has often been the case not only in the past but even now in various medical colleges under Government control. One can find no words strong enough to condemn a policy of making such appointments. The continued appointment of members of the Indian Medical Service on the teaching posts, whether they knew the work of the particular subject or not and the changing of such staff from one subject to another is nothing short of prostituting medical education in this country in the interest of the members of the Indian Medical Services. There are certain subjects which we must regard as technical subjects, such as Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, Pathology, Bacteriology, Bio-chemistry etc., subjects in which it would be necessary to have experts to teach the students. These teachers ought really to be full-time officers and should not be allowed to have any private practice of any kind.

TWO CLASSES OF STUDENTS.

While on the subject of medical education, we have to think of the two particular classes of students that we have to deal with. This also applies in a way to the subject of medical registration, the two classes being University Graduates and the Licentiates of the various medical schools. This is a very ticklish problem. Personally, I am of opinion that looking to the large size of the country and the needs of the rural population, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to have only one uniform standard of medical education for this country for some years to come. It is necessary that we should continue both types of medical schools and students for some years to come, but it is our duty to see that the difference in standard between these two types of schools is not too wide. With a little lengthening of the course in the medical schools for licentiates, we may evolve a qualification, called the minimum registrable qualification. It would thus be possible to have one system of registration which would apply throughout the country. But an important thing to note in regard to these medical schools, is the paucity of their equipment and also the calibre of the teachers in some of them. I do not know the difficulties of the medical schools in Calcutta and in Bengal generally but I do of those in Bombay, and I have no hesitation in saying that these schools are, barring some exceptions, poorly equipped with apparatus and are poorly staffed. If we want medical relief to be expanded throughout the country, it must be clearly understood that we must turn out practical men and not men merely stuffed with theories. The system of appointing well qualified and capable honorary teachers in these schools should also be encouraged, as it has been shown that directly you have experts teaching any subject, the standard of the teaching goes up automatically.

REGISTRATION.

With regard to "registration" of course, you will know the controversy that has arisen, in this connection with the General Medical Council of Great Britain, I need not say much about it tonight, but I can assure you that so far as I am concerned, I have never regretted the break with that Council. A threat was given by the General Medical Council somewhere about eight years ago to stop the registration of our degrees, and I remember well the occasion when the members of the Legislative Assembly somehow allowed themselves to be prevailed upon to pass a resolution requesting that Council not to be so precipitate in its action. Such an action and such a request on the part of the representatives of the people in the Assembly was most unbecoming for a national Assembly. So when this time a similar threat was uttered by the General Medical Council, I was very happy to find that the members of the Legislature did not fall on their knees before this Council but the matter was considered in its proper perspective. Some of our own countrymen believed that registration with the General Medical Council was something most desirable and in its absence something terrible would happen to the country. However, now that the registration has ceased for some time, we find that we have still survived the wrath of that Council. Our relations with the General Medical Council, if they are ever to be resumed, should be absolutely on a basis of equality and reciprocity. In this connection I should like to say that with the united voice of the profession at our back we won, to some extent, in that Government had to convene a conference at Simla, about three months ago, to consider this question of medical registration. But at this Conference, all the interests were not really represented, and I am afraid that some of the decisions arrived at in that Conference are defective, and it will be for the Association when the report of the Conference is published and when Government drafts a bill, to see that the defects are rectified.

MEDICAL RESEARCH.

The fourth problem is "medical research." Till recently the policy of Government was to start isolated Bacteriological Institutes where research work could be carried out by officers of Government. Such a policy has done a great deal of harm to medical education in the country in that it has divorced medical education from stimulating effects of research. If a fair portion of the money spent in medical research is utilized for assisting research work at the medical Colleges, the standard of education, imparted there at, would be considerably improved. Last year when you did me the honour of inviting me to address you I had a great deal to say on the question of the location of the Central Medical Research Institute. The strangeness of the recommendation of the Fletcher Committee to establish Central Research Institute at a semi-hill station like Dehra-Dun lies in his that Sir Walter Fletcher himself is the Secretary of the Medical Research Council in London. I have had the pleasure of reading all the Annual Reports of the London Medical Research Council and I found that references were made year after year in its Annual Reports to the beneficial effects of encouraging medical work in Medical Colleges and Hospitals attached to Universities. The Committee presided over by this very gentleman, who is so intimately connected with the British Medical Research Council, however recommended the establishment of a Research Institute, in India, at some hill station away from a University Centre! The first voice against such location was raised by the members of the Indian Medical Association. Since then the Association has kept on its agitation against such an important Institute being located in some remote part of the country. We are now happy to find that the Association has been successful in its efforts in that so far as the Dehra-Dun location of the Central Medical Research Institute is concerned, that scheme has been entirely torpedoed. It is also conceded that whenever the Institute comes into existence, it should be in a University Centre. But I should like to warn the members of the profession that we are not yet entirely out of the trouble. I am afraid that while the Dehra-Dun idea has been torpedoed, the desire of the service officers for enlarging a hill-side institute has not diminished and we shall have to see that efforts are not renewed to make Kasauli the site of the permanent Central Research Institute of a type similar to the one foreshadowed by the Fletcher Committee. I do not want to say more in this connection at the present moment but the occasion may soon arise for ventilation in the public press.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

Fifthly, we have to evolve a progressive policy with regard to "preventive Medicine." India affords one of the largest fields for the beneficial effects of a sane policy in this connection. Epidemics and endemics are always with us in India. It will be our duty to create a healthy public opinion in this regard and to educate the masses. Efforts will also need to be made in spreading Ante-Natal work and in establishing school clinics. Problems concerning social Hygiene will have also to be actively tackled. The profession has thus a heavy task before it in this constructive field of work.

With reference to the Association itself, I may say that the Association during the two years of its existence has rendered great service to the profession in the country. Still a great deal more remains to be done and we have to try to bring into our fold the various medical Associations that exist throughout the country. Fortunately, medical men all over the country have realised that in our unity lies our strength. Realising this, a number of Medical Associations have already come forward to be affiliated to the Indian Medical Association. And as the work of the Association progresses, we find that our rules and regulations need to be changed. That is a happy sign, for we do not require at the beginning a very rigid constitution. We must consider and boldly face the new problems in our organisation as they arise and solve them. We have to congratulate ourselves that the Association is becoming a live organisation day by day and had it not been for the present troubled days through which we are passing, the Association would have made a still greater success.

These are some of the points I wanted to place before you. Let the work of the Association develop in a way that would enable us to make our voice felt in every possible way in matters affecting our profession and public health in India.

NOTICE

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GENERAL HERTZOG SNUBBED.

Plea For Native Rights And Interests In E. Africa

The following letter was published by the "Manchester Guardian" in mail week:—

The decision to set up a Joint Select Committee to consider the reports drawn up by the Hilton-Young Commission and by Sir Samuel Wilson on Closer Union in East Africa, together with the Statement of the Conclusions of H. M. Government (Cmd 3574), is an event of considerable importance. Public discussion of the subject which will come before this Committee can only do good. The publicity given to the question by the Settlers' Delegation from East Africa has thus been useful and profitable. The speech made by General Hertzog at a dinner given by the Empire Parliamentary Association is, however, in a rather different category. But he has thrown down a challenge, and he cannot object if we take it up.

First of all, General Hertzog criticises the policy of the paramountcy of native interests in East Africa. This policy was first laid down in the Duke of Devonshire's dispatch of 1923, and is based on the principle that "the interests of the African natives must be paramount, and that if and when those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict the former should prevail." We take this to mean that the interests of the overwhelming majority of the original population of the territories concerned must not be subordinated to those of a minority belonging to another race, however important in itself.

General Hertzog, after asserting that "there is practical unanimity in South Africa that the dominance or supremacy of the white man's rule in South Africa is essential if he is to retain either his birthright or his civilisation," goes on to say that the policy of paramountcy of the native or of his interests must be immediately ruled out "as impossible of application where the white man has established his home in Africa, as intended not merely for himself but also for those who come after him and their civilisation." The sweeping character of this assertion is amazing. Does it mean that wherever two or three white men have established themselves their interests must override those of the native population, however numerous?

But it is not only the paramountcy principle which is attacked. "The same fate (that is a immediate ruling out as impossible of application) must be shared by the 'equal rights' doctrine." In saying this he is attacking one of the most fundamental traditions in our colonial policy. During the past century the "equal rights" doctrine has been asserted by successive Colonial Secretaries, dating as far back as Lord Stanley in 1842, and as recently as Mr. Winston Churchill in 1921. Briefly stated, it is the question whether equality before the law, including political equality when a fixed standard of civilisation and education has been reached, should or should not be denied to certain persons on the ground of their colour. Mr. Winston Churchill said: "There should be no barrier of race, colour, or creed which should prevent any man by merit from reaching any station if he is fitted for it."

It is true that while this principle has been asserted again and again, it has not always been carried out in practice. The experience of history proves, however, that the ideal of "equal rights" is the best safeguard for justice to the native, and that if there has been any departure from it the door has been opened to abuses end injustice. The repudiation of this doctrine in South Africa has yielded results which we can only regard as a warning. There natives are induced to come out of their areas, in large numbers to work for the white man, in the mine or on the land. But if and when —and it is becoming increasingly frequent—the native, thus detribalised, wishes to share in the rights and privileges of the new civilisation, he is barred at every turn by legislation which is based on colour. He is kept down and restricted; his industrial progress is limited by colour-bar enactments; and the full privileges of citizenship are denied him. Such injustices will be increased, and in some directions extended, if the bills put forward by General Hertzog are put into effect.

We certainly do not feel inspired by the example offered by South Africa to urge any relaxation of the Government's traditional colonial policy in its relations with Eastern Africa—Yours, etc.

C. RODEN BUXTON,
ALFRED E. GARVIE,
GEOFFREY MANDER,
ROBERT NEWMAN,
SANDERSON,
EDWIN W. SMITH,
H. G. WELLS.

The Annual Meeting of the Numismatic Society of India for the year 1930 will be held at Patna on the 18th and 19th inst. in the Patna College building.

Madras.—Mr. I. Green, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, died at the General Hospital at 12-15 p.m. on Sunday of Nephritis. The funeral took place on Monday morning at the St. George's Cathedral.—A. P.

Karachi.—The Inward Air Mail arrived at 3-35 p.m. on Sunday.—A. P.

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GUJARAT, (Punjab).

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY

Vallabhbhai's case in Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court.

THURSDAY, Dec. 18.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Central, New B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, to be opened by His Excellency the Governor, 4-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 19.

The s.s. "Comorin" with the English mails of December 4, due at 6 a.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

—:o:—

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

—:o:—

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

A clinical meeting will be held at the Union Rooms, to-day (Wednesday), at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

—:o:—

A LECTURE ON RELIGION

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m., (B.T.) when there will be a debate on "Is there no nceessity of Religion?"

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSCIATION

The third quarterly meeting of this association will be held in the office of the association (Aga Khan Building, Dalal Street, Fort), to-day (Wednesday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

RELIGIOUS CLASSES

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagvad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of "G" Ward will meet near the Tilak Bridge, Dadar, to-morrow (Thursday), at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. Steamer "Hamburg Maru" left Moji for Bombay on December 13, and is due here on January 8 via usual ports.

CUTCHIS' MEETING

A public meeting of Cutchis will be held, connection with the matter of non-minted Panchias, in Cutch, to-day Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. at Bhat Bazaar, Mandvi, (in the compound of 'Keshavji Naik Fountain), when Mr. L. R. Tairsee will preside.

Health Of Bombay.

—:o:—

During the week ending 11th instant the total mortality 452 was 9 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.1. These figures compare favourably with those for the 50th week of 1929 when the mortality was 459 and death rate 18.4 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-29 when the average mortality was 501 and death rate 20.2.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON. MARKET.

MARCH 1931

New York, Dec. 16.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.64
To-day's Opening Rate	9.75
Difference plus.	15
To-day's Closing	9.75
Difference	plus .11

Broach expectation A.-M. Rs. 173.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931

Liverpool, Dec. 16.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.14
To-day's Opening Rate	5.16
Difference plus.	02
To-day's Closing Rate	5.16
Difference plus.	02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 16. LONDON, Dec. 16.			
Silver (Ready)	14	8	0
Lower	0	12	0
Silver (Forward)	14	8	0
Lower	0	12	0

Market:—Dull.

BOMBAY SILVER MARKET.

Bombay market was closed to-day.

"TO ASSIST COTTON GROWERS"

—:o:—

Indian Cotton Committee Demand

The following resolution was passed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, at its meeting held on the 15th December, 1930:—

"The Indian Central Cotton Committee regrets that whilst the Government of India are unable to accept its suggestions for the assistance of the cotton growers on the lines indicated in the Committee's correspondence with Government, Government have not been pleased to put forward any alternative scheme to afford help to them at this juncture.

The unprecedented fall in the price of cotton and all other agricultural produce, has brought the great mass of cultivators, who always have the greatest difficulty in making two ends meet, to a miserable condition. In the opinion of the Committee it is necessary for Government to take some effective action to assist the cotton growers of India to surmount the difficulties with which they are faced.

The Committee, in particular, wishes to urge upon Government the necessity for an 'immediate' and substantial reduction in railway freights on cotton in order that the benefit of such reduction may reach the grower."

LEGISLATION ON COTTON GINNING FACTORIES.

—:o:—

Indian Central Cotton Committee Meets.

At the 22nd meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee which met on Monday, Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla, the Vice-President of the Committee, referred in his presidential speech to the absence of Sir Vijayraghavachariar, the President of the Committee.

He continued:—"You will be pleased to see from the papers before you that our representations made at the last meeting to the Gwalior Durbar about legislation on the lines of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories' Act of British India have met with success and that the subject has again been taken up by the Durbar. One of the outstanding successes of the Committee, to my mind, has been the way Indian States have accepted our requests for the adoption of legislation for the better regulation of cotton ginning and pressing factories in their territories. About 97 per cent. of the total Indian crop is thus controlled and the small gap, it is hoped, will be closed in the near future when Gwalior joins the ranks. At our request, the Government of India circularized all Indian State which do not supply such information, asking for details of the amount of cotton grown, the number of gins and the destination of the cotton and the response has been very satisfactory. When all replies are received, the Committee will have much more reliable information regarding the cotton produced in this country. This information will also be invaluable to officers responsible for the preparation of cotton forecastes, the figures of which have invariably been vitiated by the paucity of information regarding the amount of cotton imported into British territory from Indian States.

The widening of the market for Indian cotton has always been one of the Committee's chief concerns for it is only by broadening competition that the grower can obtain the best price for his produce.

Another important decision made by the local Sub-Committee and which requires confirmation was the resolution forwarded to the Madras Government regarding the spread of Pulichai cotton in certain parts of the Madras cotton area. There is absolutely no justification for the spread of this inferior variety in an area of good cotton and stern measures are necessary if a calamity is to be avoided. The Committee is too well aware of the evils of mixing not to suggest some steps to prevent a valuable cotton like Tinnevelly losing completely its reputation.

The Agricultural Research Sub-Committee which meets this afternoon has a heavy programme of work before it. Its report will be placed before you at to-morrow's session. I might here draw your attention to the little pamphlet dealing with the present position of the various schemes undertaken by this Committee which was sent to you recently in pursuance of our previous resolution. Copies of this pamphlet were freely distributed.

This is our Budget meeting and the Budget prepared by the Standing Finance Sub-Committee is liable to amendment after considering the reports submitted by the Technological Research and Agricultural Research Sub-Committees. The report of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee gives you the action taken by it on our finances since our last meeting. In these days of financial stringency and deficit budgets it is refreshing to find our finances in a highly satisfactory state."

NEW SWADESHI MANDIR

—:o:—

Khaddar "Wealth Of The Poor"

The opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Mandir Khadi Depot was performed by Mr. Jaishri Raiji yesterday at Bharat Bhuvan Kalcadevi Road. In this depot the work is to be carried on by men and women volunteers. Pure Khaddar stamped and certified by the Akhil Bharat Charkha Sangh will be sold without any profit in the abovementioned Mandir. This depot will be kept open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Mrs. Jai Shri Raiji in the course of her address said "I have been invited to-day to open the Khadi Bhandar Swadeshi Mandir and am thankful to you for the same. It is just and proper that this Khadi Bhandar is named Swadeshi Mandir. Khaddar plays the most important part in the great sacrifice which is being carried on for the liberation of India. The vow of Swadeshi cannot be considered complete without Khaddar. Even if all the Mills in India worked at full pressure it is impossible to meet the demand for cloth without Khaddar is considered pure because it is the wealth of the poor. It maintains crores of poor who are starving. The right limb of the peasant is the plough, while Khaddar is the left limb. The ordinary peasant is without employment for at least four months in a year. It is therefore absoultely necessary to make themselves dependent by propagating Khaddar. Khaddar should be sold from village to village and from house to house. It is also necessary to open Khadi depots at several places. Some people complain that Khaddar is very costly. To remedy this complaint is the main object of this Khadi depot which would sell Khaddar without charging any profit. It is the main object of the workers of the depot to propagate the spirit of the use of Khaddar amongst the people. Those people who have desire to serve their country will get an opportunity if such 'Khadi Depots' are opened in every locality. Moreover the work of selling Khadi from this Mandir from house to house will be undertaken. I hope that the residents of this locality will make use of the Khadi Bhandar."

MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL'S CASE

—:o:—

To Be Heard To-day

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's case is expected to be taken up to-day (Wednesday) before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, his remand having expired yesterday.

ARRESTED FOR WRITING NEWS ON THE STREETS

—:o:—

More Cloth Shop Pickefers Arrested

Sjt. Amritlal Nathlal was arrested on Tuesday morning at Charni Road while writing "Bhoya "Patrika" ("Street Bulletins")

Badri Nathusam, a Congress volunteer was arrested on Tuesday evening at about 5-30 p. m. at New Wadi while selling the "Congress Bulletins."

Sits. Ratilal Raichand and Ratilal Keshavlal were arrested for picketing the shop of Davar H. Kaz and Co., Hornby Road, Fort.

PUNDIT MOTILAL DAY

—:o:—

Friday the 19th December will be observed as "Pandit Motilal Day" all over the city of Bombay.

The Bombay Prajakiya Mandal an organisation recently formed to carry on the constructive part of the National Movement, has decided to convene public meetings in all the seven Wards of the city on this day, at which prayers will be publicly offered for Pandit Motilal Nehru.

KIDNAPPING AND ROBBERY

—:o:—

18 Year Old Boy Gets 2 Year And 12 Stripes

Raghunath Bhaskar, 13-year old youth was sentenced to two years R. I. and 12 stripes by Justice Sir N. W. Kemp at the High Court Sessions for kidnapping, robbing and wrongfully confining, for which the jury found him guilty.

The accused decoyed Yeshwant, the 5-year old son of Shripad Sadashiv Shinde living at Benhan Hall Lane, Girgaum and taking him into the lavatory of Brahman Sangha Building, robbed him of his ornaments, gagged his mouth and left him there locking the door from outside. The next morning, the boy was found in an unconscious condition. After he recovered, he recognised the accused as the culprit.

"Plunge Headlong In Country's Struggle"

—:o:—

BOMBAY WOMEN HONOUR BABU GENU

A meeting of Bombay women was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Vanita Vishram Hall to honour the memory of Babu Ganu. Mrs. Annapurna G. Deshmukh presided.

Mrs. Jaishri Raiji said that the scenes they witnessed on last Saturday did not call for any expression of sorrow. In fact they were a demonstration of their strength and meant a great victory to their cause. Babu Ganu had become immortal by his noble sacrifice and if they really wanted to honour him they must also prepare themselves even to sacrifice their lives in the cause of boycott and Swadeshi as he did.

WOMEN MUST PICKET.

Mrs. Ratanben Damania exhorted the women to come forward for picketing foreign cloth shops and thereby impress upon the merchants not to sell foreign cloth.

Mrs. Lilavati Hansotia wanted the women of India to show to the world that they were not helpless as they were supposed to be and in her opinion the proper way to do that was to plunge headlong in the struggle for country's freedom.

BOYCOTT GOSPEL MUST BE SPREAD.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta did not want the women to stop at picketing foreign cloth shops. She suggested that they should go from house to house and spread the gospel of boycott and Swadeshi.

Mrs. Deshmukh in her concluding remarks observed that Indians themselves were responsible for Babu Ganu's death. Had there been no Indians using foreign cloth there would have been no need for him to sacrifice his life. She appealed to the women to boycott foreign cloth, to give up the use of British articles and to preach the same gospel to their relatives and neighbours.

MARCH TO CHOWPATTY.

After the meeting the women marched to Chawpatti raising cries of "Babu Ganu Zindabad" and dispersed there.

BABU GANU ZINDABAD

A crowded meeting was held on Tuesday night in Barbhai Mohalla under the auspices of the Mandvi Prajakiya Parishad to pay tribute to Babu Ganu, the Congress volunteer, who was run over on last Friday. Sjt. Parmanand Suguncha presided.

Mrs. Kantaben Khandwala addressing the meeting said that the best way to honour the martyr who sacrificed his life for the country was to carry on the present struggle on the basis of Truth and Ahimsa till Indians succeeded in their object namely establishing Swaraj.

Mrs. Lilavati Hansotia, Messrs. Bhat, Ganpati Shankar and several others addressed the meeting and exhorted the audience to boycott all foreign cloth and especially all British goods.

CONGRESS MUSLIM VOLUNTEER'S DEATH

—:o:—

Funeral Procession To-day

Mr. Mohamed Husein, a Muslim Congress volunteer who was recently released from jail, died on Tuesday in the K. E. M. Hospital. His body has been removed to the Madanpura Camp of the Jamiatul-Ulma. The funeral procession will start from the Camp at 8 a. m. to-day (Wednesday).

MASS PICKETING AT CHARNI ROAD.

Foreign Cloth Shops Remained Closed On Tuesday

New Charni Road where the unhappy incident of an aged picketer being assaulted had occured on the previous day was again a scene of mass picketing on Tuesday morning. Large crowds collected from early morning in front of Messrs. Ferozshan Byramji Bhathena's shop, and continued to make demonstrations by raising shouts of "Boycott British Goods" at short intervals. As a result of these demonstrations, all the foreign cloth shops in the locality remained closed.

ARRESTS.

In the morning two persons were arrested by the police while writing something on the road with chalk sticks. They were removed to the Lamington Road Police lock-up.

One man was beaten by a sergeant in the same locality for shouting "Vande Matram". He was removed to the Congress Free Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

STUDENTS TAKE FRENCH LEAVE.

Students attending Municipal and Private Secondary schools took a holiday, and many of them went round the different localities of the city in small processions raising national slogans.

THREE MILLS REMAINED CLOSED.

Three mills in the Parel area viz. the Indian Woollen Mill, the Shapurji Bharucha Mill and the Madhavdas Dharamsi Mill also remained closed on account of "Jawahar Day."

EXTENSIVE PICKETING BY JAMIAT.

On Tuesday 170 volunteers of the Jamiatul-Ulma picketed 101 liquor shops. Two volunteers were assaulted by some customers near a shop. They were removed to the hospital. One of them has received serious injuries and has been detained for treatment. The other was allowed to go home after treatment.

CHARGE OF MAKING DEMONSTRATIONS

—:o:—

NINE VOLUNTEERS JAILED

Padmakant Vora who was arrested on Friday at about 11-30 a.m. in the Hanuman Gally while trying to prevent a lorry carrying foreign cloth was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Sergeant Quilter gave evidence. The Magistrate found him guilty and sentenced him to six months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50/ fine or in default six weeks.

Raghvendra Madhavrao, Shankappa, Badhappa Bhikaji Ramchandra arrested on Monday morning while picketing the shops of Ahmed E. Essaali, Madhavdas Raghunathdas, and Karanjia and Co. respectively and Ramsingh Mansingh. Babu Ishvar Ram and Mrttappa Takre were arrested on Friday while picketing the shop of Daver H. Kazi in Hornby Road were all placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate charged under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Deputy Inspector Macarthy who arrested the volunteers gave evidence in all the cases. He said that the accused were arrested while picketing the different shops. They were shouting "Boycott British Goods" and making demonstrations. All the accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

"ATTEMPT TO STOP LORRY"

—:o:—

Two Accused Deny Charge

GET 7½ MONTHS R. I. IN DEFAULT OF FINE

Pandurang Atram Prab and Laxmidas Dwarkadas who were arrested on Friday last at Kalbadevi in connection with foreign cloth picketing were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday afternoon. They were charged under Section 17 clause (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act for assisting the "War Council" in its unlawful activities.

Sergeant Quilter giving evidence for the prosecution stated that on Friday last at about 12-30 p.m. when a lorry loaded with bales of foreign cloth had come out of the Hanuman Lane and was on the Kalbadevi Road the accused prostrated themselves in front of the lorry in order to prevent it from proceeding further. The witness removed them but both of them persisted in their attempt to prevent the loory from proceeding further. So they were put under arrest.

Sergeant Newland corroborated the evidence of the first witness.

Both the accused pleaded "Not guilty". The first accused said that he was not a Congress volunteer nor had he anything to do with picketing. On the day in question he was merely passing from the place and happened to cross the road from in front of the lorry. The Sergeant caught hold of him, assaulted him and pushed him into the police van.

The second accused also stated that while passing from the place he stopped to inquire about the matter but before he could do so he was arrested by the Sergeant. Both the accused stated that the second witness, Sergeant Newland, was not present at the time they were arrested. It was Inspector Gole who was present there.

The Magistrate found both the accused guilty and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine or in default six weeks more.

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GENEROUS PATRON OF EDUCATION

—:o:—

Rash Behari Ghosh's Bust Unveiled

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

The following the Viceroy's speech at the unveiling of the bust of the late Sir Rash Behari Ghose at the High Court of Calcutta to-day:—

When Sir Rash Behari Ghose died ten years ago it was rightly said of him that the Court had lost a great counsellor and the country a true benefactor. It is eminently fitting that in this place where, as a man, he was held in such affection and esteem and where, as a jurist he occupied a place unique among a great company of distinguished lawyers, he should be commemorated by the bust which I am to-day privileged to unveil.

UNIQUE CAREER.

Of his achievements in the realm of Law and public life it is not difficult to speak. His early academic success led on to his selection at the age of 29 as the Tagore Professor of Law and it was then that he first imparted form to a subject then inchoate of which he was to become the acknowledged master, the Law of Mortgage in British India. His professional career was in some ways unique in the history of the Indian Bar and good judges have held him to be the greatest jurist that India has produced.

It was once said of him by one whose opinion we may trust, 'There is not a single individual in the whole country who does not bow to the learned doctor's superior knowledge of law". An erudite scholar, Sir Rash Behari found perennial delight in the company of authors, old and new, and his advocacy was distinguished not only by its depth of learning but by the richness of its style.

HIS GENEROUS GIFTS.

His public services in the cause of education form a record which can have been surpassed by few. His personal connection with the Calcutta University dated from 1878 when he was first dominated a fellow of that body and only terminated with his death after long years of service. Scientific education in particular claimed his interest for with keen foresight he realised that scientific knowledge precede or at any rate accompany that development of industry in India which is essential to her economic weal. In this cause he spent by far the greater part of his fortune, for his munificience included such vast gifts as Rs. 27 lakhs to the Calcutta University and Rs. 27 lakhs to the National Council of Education besides many smaller but yet large benefactions.—A. P.

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DEATH OF LIEUT. COMMISSIONER S. R. EWENS

—:o:—

News have reached Bombay Chief Officer of the Salvation Army for the Bombay Presidency, Lieut. Commissioner Jaya Veera (S. R. Ewens), died in a London hospital on Sunday, 14th December.

The Commissioner had been to London in connection with the Conference of Commissioners which has been sitting for the purpose of revising the basis of administration of Salvation Army affairs. He was hoping to be back in Bombay on the 26th of December. Just before the time for sailing he fell sick and died in hospital.

Commissioner Ewens has been a Salvationist for almost half a century. He became an Officer in 1884, and previous to that worked in the Army as an employee. He has seen service in England, South America, Ceylon and India, having held two appointments in Bombay and one in Calcutta.

During his last term of office in this Presidency he has been an active worker in many directions of social service, in addition to his strictly Salvation Army duties, as Prison Visitor, as a member of the Committee of the Blind Relief Association.

The Commissioner leaves a widow and three daughters, all of whom are Salvation Army Officers.

—:o:—

New Delhi, Dec. 15.—The Chancellor of the Delhi University has appointed Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdur Rahman, Advocate of Delhi to be Vice Chancellor of that University for a term of two years.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1930.

AMAZING DECISION.

—:o:—

The judgment of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy in the "Bombay Chronicle" case will be received by the public with genuine disappointment and a deep sense of dismay. The judgment has dealt a severe blow to the liberty of the Press in this city. Journalists will now be placed upon the horns of an extremely uncomfortable dilemma. Working under a 'ban' which can not explain to them where they overstep the limit it seeks to impose they will feel that if they err on the side of limiting their activity to publishing news palatable to the Executive they will be failing in the performance of their duty to the public. If they consider that it is their duty to report matters of "obvious public interest" they run the risk of falling into the clutches of a notorious Act with ever-widening tentacles. We are constrained to observe that the learned judges seem to have placed an unnatural and irrational construction upon the language of Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It is a well-known principle of law that penal statutes must be construed strictly and in favour of the subject. Their Lordships, on the other hand, have construed the phrase "assisting the operations" of an unlawful associations so widely and so loosely that the liberty of every subject, however unconnected he may be with the Congress and its activities, will be imperilled.

It was not suggested by the prosecution that the "Bombay Chronicle" was acting in conjunction or in co-operation with the "War Council" Even to suggest that the "Bombay Chronicle" could have given a wider publicity to the programme of the "War Council" would be an unwarranted compliment paid to the circulation and the propaganda-capacity of this journal. It is a well-known fact that the "War Council" happens to have sufficient means of publicity at its disposal to be in a position completely to disregard the fact that the "Chronicle" published the offending programme. The public will note with great regret that no attempt has been made in the judgment to define the word "operations" or to lay down its connotations. In fact, it was suggested by the prosecution that it did not make the least difference whether the "operations" were harmful or otherwise so long as the accused assisted them and they were of an unlawful association. It would be a monstrous conclusion to arrive at that if the legitimate activities of a law-abiding citizen coincided with those of an association which has been declared unlawful, then that person would be held to have committed an offence under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. If to-morrow, to take an extreme case, the "War Council" issues a 'firman' calling upon all the citizens to play "God Save the King" at a particular hour as a protest against the treatment meted out to some non-violent Satyagrahis by the officers of the Crown, then every citizen giving his lungs an exercise by chanting that gracious anthem would, in view of the manner the Section is being interpreted, be promptly prosecuted for "assisting the operations of an unlawful association."

The practice and procedure of Courts of Law do not, we understand, permit counsel to refer to the statements of aims and objects which necessitated the passing of an Act, or to the debate in the legislature which passed it. But the journalist is happily not under such limitations. It is permissible for us to refer to the genesis of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. There is not the least doubt that the Act was aimed at anarchical crimes and was in no way intended to strike at the liberty of the Press. Whenever the Legislature has intended the latter, it has done so by special legislation like the Press Act or the Newspapers (Incitements to offences) Act. It is no use repeating shibboleths from the English constitutional law that the Press is subject to the ordinary law of the land. In India we can safely affirm that it never has been. Has it not from time to time received special favour and attention from Government and the Legislature? At the very beginning of the statement of aims and objects of the Bill which put the C. L. A. Act on the Statute Book, we find these words: "Recent events have demonstrated that it is expedient to provide for the more speedy trial of anarchical offences, and for the suppression of associations dangerous to the public peace." And Sir Henry Adamson, the then Law Member, in moving for leave to introduce the Bill referred in great detail to the anarchical crimes which had occurred in the previous year in Bengal.

It is also strange that their lordships did not think that this was a case where a sentence of fine would have been amply adequate. It is true that the counsel for the accused did not urge upon the Court the question of the reduction of sentence. But the point was taken in the Memo. of Appeal, and the Court could have gone into it to see that proper justice was done. Here was a first case of this kind in Bombay. The accused before the Court was the Printer and Publisher of this journal. It was not even suggested that the offence was committed intentionally. At the most it was a technical offence. And it must not be forgotten that in close juxtaposition with the "War Council" programme was published the Police Commissioner's ban. Any reader who was attracted by the programme knew at the same time that if he attended the function he would be committing a prohibited act and would have to face the consequences. We claim that a layman could never have inferred from these facts that Mr. Kapadia, the Printer and Publisher of the "Chronicle", intended to assist the operations of the "War Council". But it appears legal minds can come to conclusions which the lay mind cannot conceive. British judicial history provides abundant evidence of the Courts of Law putting up vigorous fights with the Executive to safeguard and protect the rights of the subject. In fact all the liberty and the rights that the subject enjoys in England are the results of judicial decisions given by eminent English judges. The Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court had, by his recent decisions, led the public to entertain the belief that he was going to be a protagonist of the liberty of the subject and would strenuously resist the insidious encroachments that Executives in every country try to make upon that liberty. It is a matter of deep regret for the public that when the vital question of liberty of the Press was at stake, the result of the High Court judgment should be a victory for the Executive and an approval of unwarranted encroachment upon the rights of the subject.

COMMUNAL DEADLOCK.

—:o:—

We are not at all surprised to learn that the communal question at the "Round Table Conference" is still in a state of deadlock. Nor is it necessary for us to make any comment in an "I-told-you-so" spirit. But it is necessary to remind the reader why the question is not making any progress in London and in what circumstances and on what lines it can be properly tackled. And what is true of this question is fairly true of the other one about the relations with the Princes and several others of a controversial character. The problem of Reforms has its quantitative as well as its qualitative or structural aspect. And the two aspects need to be considered together before vital details can be properly worked out. If anything, the quantitative aspect is the more important one and must be first determined. In other words it is necessary first to determine what measure of reform is proposed to be conceded to India or what measure of responsibility is to be transferred to the people of India. On this measure will largely depend the manner in which the responsibility or power will be divided among the bodies constituting the new State. That is why some of Lord Irwin's nominees asked for a declaration at the very outset that the Conference was for the sole purpose of devising a scheme of Dominion Status with safeguards.

Much of the difficulty of the Federal and the communal question would have vanished at the very making of such a declaration. But the MacDonald Government, for obvious reasons would not make the desired declaration. If they really wished not to pre-judge the issue but to leave the whole question, in its quantitative as well as qualitative aspect, to the Indian delegates in accord with the principle of self-determination, the Government should have said so in clear unequivocal terms. Mr. MacDonald did neither. Instead he started the Conference on the wrong track or, to vary the metaphor, put the cart before the horse, by getting the Conference to settle details of Federation before stating whether or not the federal State was to be a sovereign State and sidetracked the discussion to the details of minority safeguards before stating what was to be the measure of power to be given to the majority. Sheer common-sense teaches every minority to regard the goodwill of the majority in a democratic State as its best safeguard and to do everything possible not to alienate the majority Some minorities, however, allow themselves to be misled when the power that has the whip-hand of the situation for the time being shows a disposition to play the minorities against the majority. Who can deny that some of the minorities —the Princes, too, form a minority in a sense—have been encouraged by the vested interests to make impossible demands so that the difficulty of an adjustment can be made an argument for the perpetuation of those vested interests? It avails little for Mr. MacDonald to appoint any number of sub-committees, or to invite them to his own residence or even to preside over them. If he is really sincere about an adjustment on the Federal and the communal question, he must definitely abandon the old policy of pampering the minorities and must make the declaration demanded by the delegates with a larger outlook.

The above view, we are glad to note, is shared by delegates like Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. B. Shiva Rao, who have issued a joint statement on the communal question. They say: "It is our firm conviction that in an India possessing Dominion Status the Hindu-Muslim and other communal questions would cease to be any longer questions pertaining to inter-communal relations and would be reduced to what they really are, viz., questions of economic interest.....The communal problem, however, has been given an importance in considering India's claim to Dominion Status which is highly exaggerated far out of proportion to its importance. An assurance of Dominion Status by Government which in a way was given by the British Government at the time of the Irish treaty would, if given now, give reality to the communal discussions which they do not now possess. If Dominion Status is guaranteed, we are convinced that in those circumstances a settlement would be possible in India if not here." As a matter of fact the communal question is being solved in India by the true leaders of the country in a thoroughly nationalistic manner, that is to say, by making no difference between one religious community and another. The persons engaged in the present campaign have practically shed their communal consciousness. When they will tackle the constitutional question, as they are bound to do soon in India more than in England, one of their first concerns will be, not to guarantee jobs or status to those who wear this or that creedal label, but to safeguard the vital economic interests of the poor workers and peasants who have suffered terribly all these years at the hands of, among others, place-hunters masquerading as communal champions.

COMFORTING THEM

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The speech delivered by His Excellency Lord Irwin at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce should prove most consolatory to Europeans in India. We do not grudge them the comfort that they are entitled to derive from Viceregal sympathies. Nor do have anything but admiration for the great trouble which the Viceroy must have taken in surveying so exhaustively world conditions leading to the present economic depression. The occasion and the gravity of the situation, of course, demanded nothing less. There are, however, certain passages that strike one as significant. In connection, for instance, with the plight of the Indian cultivator, His Excellency sought to prove, from world survey, the utter unavoidability of a policy of "Laisser Faire" on the part of the Indian Government. Would it be too much to expect that His Excellency would share the benefit of his conclusions with Mr. Baldwin and his fellow conservatives who are agitating for safeguarding, protection and what not, and who would rather give "kicks" and no "half pence" to the Labour Government for its masterly inactivity?

As was but natural His Excellency referred to the Civil Disobedience movement, promising to dilate further on the subject on later occasions. His Excellency would not "absolve the present Civil Disobedience Movement from its own heavy share of responsibility." His Excellency should not. But it is difficult for the Indian public to understand how the boycott—for once His Excellency has tried to draw a distinction between foreign and British goods with reference to the boycott—can aggravate the economic plight of Indians. Mr. Laird characterised the boycott as "sordid." We sympathise with Mr. Laird. The boycott may be "sordid", from the point of view of Europeans,—although we wish they would suggest a word to qualify the century old economic exploitation of India. It may also be "sordid" to Lord Irwin, for Mr. Laird's views are "shared", as His Excellency says, "by all reasonable people on the policy which has recently been adopted by certain organisations in the country." But all this denunciation cannot minimise the advantage—political and economic—of the boycott. One other word before we finish. We note that His Excellency publicly recognises the effectiveness of the national struggle. This recognition is in glaring contrast to the official "appreciations" that kill the movement almost every week. We hope the Directorate of Information at Delhi will give the Viceroy, correct news of the situation or, in alternative, be guided by His Excellency's information. Some uniformity in views regarding facts, is not at all undesirable.

Classification Of Political Prisoners.

ABOLISH THE ABSURD SYSTEM.

(By Our Political Correspondent.)

The other day, the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber addressed a letter to the Secretary, Home Department, Government of Bombay, on the subject of the classification of political prisoners in this Presidency. The letter has clearly brought out how arbitrarily these classification rules are interpreted by the classifying authority. Ever since the Government of India came out with a communique laying down the bases of classification, there has been so much criticism both in the Press and on the platform as to the manner in which Government of India's instructions are interpreted by the trying magistrates and the local Government that one is disgusted at the callous disregard with which public criticism has so far been received.

ARBITRARY AND WHIMSICAL.

Looking to the way in which the Satyagrahi prisoners are classified at present by the trying magistrates, one wonders whether there exist any rules at all to guide the decision of the magistrates. It is perfectly obvious that the authorities concerned are taking advantage of the voluntary refusal of the Satyagrahis to take any part in the Court proceedings. As things stand to-day, it is no misstatement of facts to say that in nine cases out of ten the classification rules are followed more in the breach than in the observance. The whimsicality of the trying magistrate and the utter arbitrariness on the part of the Government who are the confirming authority, are the only factors that decide at present the class of a political prisoner. Added to this there are strong grounds for the public suspicion that an element of vindictiveness does enter into it.

It must be remembered in this connection that the system of classification in the jails has got a long and eventful history behind it. It has not come as a result of any anxiety on the part of the Government to better the lot of political prisoners suffering in their jails. Patriots like the late Jatin Das and others had to pay a terrible cost to get even a little improvement in the treatment of political prisoners in the jail. As it happened, the hands of the Government were forced to concede some of the demands of the provincial legislatures in respect of jail reforms.

ORIGINAL INTENTION.

A cose perusal of the Government of India's communique on the classification system leaves no doubt that the two higher classes, viz., "A" and "B", were originally intended for political prisoners. In fact the whole fight regarding the jail reforms was put up in the interests of political prisoners and the classification system is the result of that fight. Of course, it is true that the Government of India could never have anticipated such a terribly large influx of political prisoners within a few days of their accepting the Jail Committee's reforms or else they would not have given their consent to the new classification system. As the rules stand to-day, the expression "political prisoner" does not occur in them for obvious reasons. In the first place it is very difficult to define exactly what a political prisoner means as distinct from every other prisoner. Then again the use of this expression might have left a large loophole in the hands of those who, it was naturally feared, would have defeated the very purpose of the intended reforms. It is, however, perfectly clear from the rules that although the word "political" is not expressly used the whole classification system has been brought about with a view to distinguish political prisoners from the other convicts.

"A" MEANT FOR POLITICALS.

My own reading of these rules leads me to affirm that all political prisoners, or, to speak in the phraseology of jail regulations, "all prisoners who are not guilty of offences involving moral turpitude,, violence, self-aggrandisement, etc."; who, by reason of their education and social status, are accustomed to lead a superior mode of life, ought to be classed as "A". According to this definition, which is the most obvious in the terms of the regulations, a large number of our political prisoners who are to-day rotting either in "B" or "C" Class ought to have automatically gone to "A" Class. So far as the political prisoners themselves are concerned, it must be made clear at the very outset that they are perfectly unconcerned about this system of classification. To them the system is most abhorrent. They regard it as being vicious in its conception and highly mischievous in its application. Besides, the system has got its demoralising effects on the prisoners. It has made itself responsible for a lot of heart-burning among them. The sooner the whole system is scrapped the better it is for all political prisoners as a class. It must, therefore, be remembered that when we discuss the classification system we do so from the standpoint of view of outsiders as apart from the prisoners themselves.

OFFICIAL CAPRICE.

It is, indeed, a pity that the interpretation of the rules should have been finally left to magisterial vagary supplemented by higher official caprice. The utter injustice of the whole process be-

(Continued on page 8).

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES & POLITICS

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JADUNATH SARKAR AND BENARES UNIVERSITY.

(BY "ACADEMICUS").

Synchronising, as it does with the official suspension of State grant to the Benares Hindu University Sir Jadunath Sarkar's insinuation regarding what would appear to be the "black-leg" activities of that University strikes one as of dubious propriety.

FACTS.

It would have been difficult to know what particular University Sir Jadunath had had in his mind if the Anglo-Indian journals had not annotated the vague insinuation and dragged in the Benares University as no instance is known of any University allowing its students to 'picket' colleges attached to any other. As a matter of fact, even the Bombay incident has been misrepresented to the point of distortion, at any rate by Sir Jadunath's friendly commentators, The batch of Benares students who came down to Bombay took no actual part in picketing the college-gates and the only object of their visit appeared to be their personal feeling towards Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya, who was arrested and convicted at the time.

COERCION.

And how could the Benares University be held responsible, under any circumstances, for the conduct of its students when the latter were outside the pale of its legitimate authority? It is amazing that a person of Sir Jadunath Sarkar's position in, and connection with, an Indian University should have defined coercion as part of the University programme and that the interview he gave to the Press this week should have conveyed the impression that he preferred to take sides in the issue of the position of the University in relation towards the State authority. One can hardly imagine any real, respectable University even in India identifying itself with any partisan view in the politics of the country. It is expected to preserve the only attitude that the main purpose of its existence clearly defines, namely, that of dignity and independence. The University should have no politics outside of the field of its activities as an agency of education.

SARKAR'S ROLE.

The Benares University has now made a test case in this issue and it ought to be congratulated for having vindicated the fundamental principle of independence in foregoing the Government grant in preference to the interference of external authority in its affairs. Not every University may probably be in a position to emulate the brilliant example set by this University. But the other Universities are certainly expected to extend their moral support of a principle involving its essential status or at any rate, keep a silence consistently with their respectable position, dignity and independence. There is every reason to believe that Sir Jadunath Sarkar's personal views do not represent the majority of those who could speak on behalf of the Indian Universities. His solitary voice breaks the silence which is certainly significant at this moment and it is difficult to recognise his voice as that of the academician's and not a semi-State official's that it sounds to be.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Premier is "Annoyed".

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald must command the sympathy of every human being with feelings. He is a much harried man. He is being continually subjected to all sorts of annoyance from almost every conceivable quarter. He had hardly recovered from the stinging "indiscretions of Mr. Winston", when, according to a "Statesman" cable some other flies started on the job of teasing him. A London newspaper has published a long report of a Downing Street Conference on the Hindu-Muslim question. Mr. MacDonald is said to be "greatly annoyed" because the report was "inaccurate". Discrepancies between facts and their representation are a fairly common feature of the British Press. Journalism at "Home", despite the assertions of a section of "Europeans" in India and their mouthpieces, is not, it appears, above playing with truth. There might, therefore, be justification for Mr. MacDonald's complaint,—as there is certainly no doubt about his being annoyed.

—"Delegates" Are Embarrassed.

But the sequel raises a difficulty. The Premier confronted the 'delegates' with "the facts revealed in the report," to prove that one of them "must have been responsible for the leakage." Whereat the poor 'delegates' were "greatly embarrassed". Did the embarrassment imply thereby that one of them was certainly responsible for the "leakage" which means that the 'inaccurate report' may well be an enviable journalistic enterprise? In that case the real offender is not the newspaper in question but the —oh all this is very confusing and "greatly embarrassing". We would, however, be eagerly looking forward to the full,—we had almost forgotten 'inaccurate'—report.

"A Spiritual Business".

"Life though conditioned by material elements was a spiritual business and what one might call the material aspect of education was stunted and incomplete without the spiritual, cultural and ethical background on which the ideas and actions of all men really rested". How noble and how true this philosophical observation! But Lord Irwin, its author, —the passage occurs in his address to graduates of the Serampore College—forgot that he was in India as her Viceroy. We heartily congratulate his Excellency on his ability to abstract himself, as it were, from his position and geographical surroundings. But we cannot help wondering if his Excellency has ever read the syllabus and prospectus of any officially recognised Indian University, His Excellency referred to the real background for ideas and actions of men. One may well ask if bureaucratic ideas and actions—need we give examples?—are set in the background insisted upon by him.

Ha!!

We have no doubt that the sensational news about the next Army Entrance Examination must have shaken the whole of the country to its depths. Sandhurst and Woolwich have offered no less than 13 vacancies to Indian and, Anglo-Indian candidates. This excessive speed in Indianisation is almost criminally dangerous. One cannot imagine its cataclysmic consequences to the peace and progress of this country unless one realises the shocking fact that it is now only a matter of a couple of centuries or so for the Army to be officered by Indians. And it is this disastrous system that our "delegates" to the Round Table Conference have, so far, agreed to tolerate. By the way, is it not significant that many people wonder about the necessity of putting the "Anglo-Indian" in a separate category in connection with recruitment to Sandhurst and Woolwich?

"Khadi Patrika".

We welcome the reappearance of the "Khadi Patrika", which had suspended publication for about four months as a result of the "Navajivan" press, where it was printed, having been confiscated under the Press Act. In the first new issue Miraben writes from Satyagrahashram that from all quarters comes the news: "Big stocks developing, more and more khadi being made; now is the moment for us to show our courage, our grit, our understanding of the situation". It is no doubt very encouraging that vast quantities of khaddar are being fast produced in spite of many of the old khaddar organisers being in jail. But it is regrettable that the output is not sold out quite so fast as it is produced. It must be realised by all that without khaddar the boycott of foreign cloth cannot be complete and without the boycott the present campaign will not be quite effective. Everyone, therefore, who realises the special importance of khaddar should scrupulously prefer it even to finer and cheaper Indian mill cloth. If Gandhiji were free, says Miraben, "he would be telling us to remember how the villagers are giving up their 'little all', that India may win her freedom, and cannot we go even so far as to give up our fineries and wear the village home-spun khadi of our Motherland?"

THE "CHRONICLE" CASE.

How The Indian Press Had Viewed Magistrate's Decision.

"A NEW PERIL TO THE PRESS"

After the conviction of Messrs. Brelvi, "Editor" and Kapadia, "Printer and Publisher" of the "Bombay Chronicle" by the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Bombay, the Indian Press had commented severely upon the "new peril to the press." Now that the conviction has been upheld in the appeal filed on behalf of Mr. Kapadia we give below the comments of the "Hindu" and the "Hindustan Times."

THE HINDU

The "Hindu" in a leading article on December 2 observed:—

The Bombay Government and a Bombay Presidency Magistrate have by the prosecution and conviction of Mr. Brelvi and Mr. Kapadia of the "Bombay Chronicle" under the Unlawful Associations Act, attempted an attack from benind on the liberties of the Press in India which not only the Nationalist Press, but also, as we sincerely hope, newspapers Indian and Anglo-Indian and news agencies will take urgent steps to repel in the public interest. We must say in tnis connection that we are amazed at the ignorance as well as the complaisance displayed by Mr. Wedgwood Benn in answering questions put to him in the House of Commons yesterday on this subject. The lapse of the Press Ordinance, we are told by him, has reverted the Press to the tender mercies of the ordinary law as exemplified by Part II of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908—a thoroughgoing repressive measure. This statement has been maintained by the bureaucracy on the statute book in defiance of the repeated efforts of the entire body of Indian elected representatives in the Legislative Assembly to repeal it. Although the Secretary of State has thus been decided into thinking that such an Act can be a part of the normal law of a civilised Government, it seems now fairly clear that the application of this law to the Indian Press, in the manner indicated by the Bombay prosecutions, is to be the normal substitute for action which they would have otherwise tried to pursue under the Press Ordinance. The intensive application of the Act 1908 seems indeed to have been seized upon by the authorities to avoid the unpleasant and unconstitutional plan of renewing not only the Press Ordinance but also the Picketing and Instigation Ordinances so too. But whatever might be the full implications of these devious methods we are afraid that Sir Harvey Adamson, the author of the Act of 1908, would be startled to learn that it has been found to be a more effective means of controlling the Press than the Press Act or Ordinance.

It is not our purpose to-day to enter into the merits of the Magistrate's judgment and findings. He has come to the conclusion that neither intention nor knowledge need be proved or presumed so long as any publication might conceivably "assist" the activities of a "declared" association and though the accused may hinder and assist simultaneously by the publication of news of the police ban as well as of the plan of the act banned, the former has no bearing on the question of guilt or innocence based on the latter. On these new perils to the Press discovered in this proscribing Act we hope the High Court will be moved by appeal or otherwise to bestow careful consideration and arrive at sound and authoritative decisions. But whatever view the High Court may eventually take on the questions of law and fact, we feel bound, on behalf of the entire Press, to protest strongly against the Governmental policy that seeks to initiate prosecutions against or impose penalties on the Press under some anomalous law or other even when it only discharges its normal duty of publishing accurate and authoritative news for the benefit of the public. We were assured in respect of the Press Ordinance that, though its perils were enormous even to the most "well-behaved" paper publishing only news, we were bound to assume that the authorities would exercise commonsense and discretion in using it. If it is consistent with commonsense and executive discretion to prosecute newspapers for the publication of mere news of the activities of unlawful Congress bodies—and the Bombay prosecution is based on no other factor than that of news of publication—we desire to know how far this discretion extends in respect of all newspapers and news agencies that have published or broadcasted the news of such activities. Along with the Nationalist Press, the Anglo-Indian Press as well as all the news agencies every day in the discharge of their duties in their several degrees or extent of knowledge, have been publishing such news and if intention or knowledge of likely effect is no essential element in the offence there is no doubt that the danger to the normal and minimum rights which the Press must possess is very real indeed. There has always been a tendency for the Anglo-Indian Press in a sense of false security to be insufficient to primary interests and the fundamental requirements of the Press as a whole in this country. Would they relish the prospect of being treated in the way the Indian Press has been when power in the coming days passes from its patrons into the hands of India's real representatives? If they and the news agencies have any regard for the Press and its future as a valuable public institution, an "estate of the realm" as they proudly call it in their own country, it is their duty to-day to join the Nationalist Press and ask the Government to cry halt to these inquisitional and repressive policies.

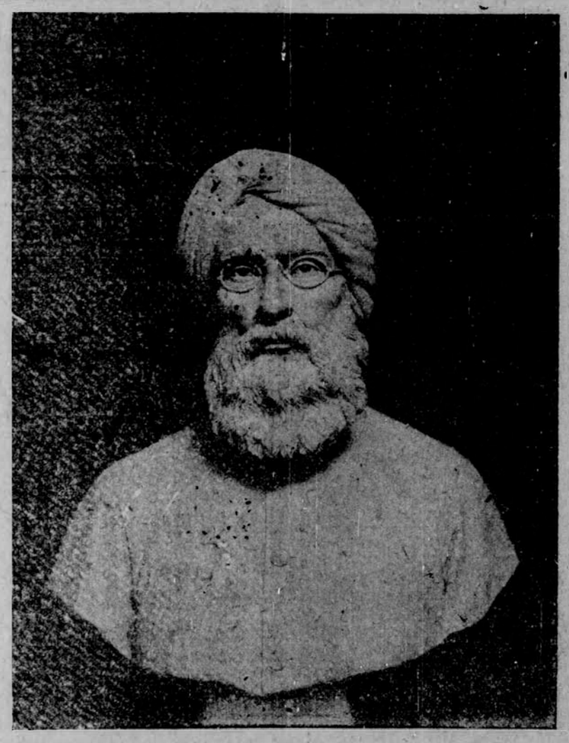
THE "HINDUSTAN TIMES."

Under the Caption "An Amazing Conviction" the "Hindustan Times" wrote on December 4.

The conviction of Mr. Brelvi, Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle* and Mr. Kapadia, printer and publisher of the same paper, under Section 17 (A) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act is certain to cause a sensation not only in India, but also throughout the entire civilized world. The judgment delivered by the convicting magistrate inflicts a death-blow to the freedom of the press in India, and is more fatal in its implications and scope, to the existence of independent journalism, than the Press Ordinance which has recently lapsed. It betrays a most amazing piece of fallacious reasoning, and shows how the judiciary in India is gradually becoming the willing handmaid of the all-powerful executive. We doubt if the conclusions arrived at by the magistrate in the pdesent case, will even remotely be upheld by the Bombay High Court. But whatever the judgment of the High Court may be in the matter, when the case actually comes up before it, the fact remains that the Bombay magistrate has for the present, by taking a manifestly perverted view of the law, placed in the hands of the police a most dangerous instrument for muzzling the press, and gagging public opinion. Mr. Brelvi, it will appear, was charged with having allowed publication in his paper, of the programme that was announced for "Jawahar Day" by the local Congress Committee, thereby according to the police, "assisting in the operation of an unlawful association". It is interesting to note that side by side with the programme, the *Bombay Chronicle* published the communique issued by the Commissioner of Police prohibiting the carrying out of the proposed procession and the holding of the proposed meeting. According to the magistrate, while the publication of the Commissioner's communique must have prevented some persons from attending the meeting on Jawahar Day, there must have been others who went to the meeting after reading the announcement. The magistrate admits that no evidence was made available to him in support of the contention but asserts that his conclusion is only reasonable and logical.

We are amazed at the process of reasoning employed by this luminary of the Bench. The announcement which the *Bombay Chronicle* published merely contained information regarding the time and place of the meeting on Jawahar Day. The paper did not exhort people to attend this function. If the purveying of the information in question be an offence, the printing of the *communique* of the Commissioner could not be considered a mitigating circumstance. In fact it wold be considered equally an offence, since no paper could reasonably publish the *communique* without avoiding to tell the people what the meeting, it referred to, was, and without people coming to know from it, even in the absence of any explanation, that the Congress intended to hold a meeting on such and such day at such and such place and at a particular time. The effect on the people in this case also would have been precisely the same, as the publication of the announcement, according to the Magistrate, has been. To pursue the reasoning still further, the Commissioner of Police may be considered to have been as much guilty of the offence of assisting the operations of an "unlawful association" as the Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*. In promulgating his *communique*, he gave as much publicity to the programme of the Congress as the *Bombay Chronicle*, and just as some people may have been frightened from attending the meeting, others getting knowledge of it from the *communique* would have according to the magistrate's logic, certainly gone to it. As irony would have it however, the Commissioner of Police is the prosecutor and has not been made the accused. If the findings of the magistrate were to prevail, journalism would become practically impossible and papers would contain nothing, except for instance, the report of dinners and dances.

The Magistrate has dismissed the plea of intention without sufficient consideration. No doubt the fact of an accused person's intention need not be kept in view in all criminal cases, but in the present case, it was an essential part of the offence. In the absence of any question of intention, we do not see how the offence of the Commissioner of Police could be in any way less than that of any other person who circulated information regarding the place, time and date of the Congress meeting. Besides Section 17-A by its very nature pre-supposes intention. According to it, any person who takes part in the proceedings of an unlawful association, contributes to its funds or in any other way assists in its operations is guilty of an offence under it. The taking part in the proceedings of the association or contributing to its funds cannot be unintentional acts, and similarly in the case of other acts of assistance, not clearly specified, the intention of the accused must form an essential factor in the offence. Otherwise a reporter attending a meeting of an unlawful association, or a bank paying interest on the money invested in it by such an association, would be clearly guilty of an offence under Section 17-(A). On the face of it such a contention is absurd and ridiculous, and we see no reason why the magistrate should have dismissed the very important plea of intention. As the case is an unique one and establishes a most vicious principle, we hope Mr. Brelvi and Mr. Kapadia will file an appeal in the High Court and thereby obtain the verdict of the highest Court of appeal in their province on a matter which closely effects the important question of the liberty of the Press.



The statue of the late Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, great social reformer and one of the founders of the Seva Sadan, will be unveiled by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas at Seva Sadan this evening at 7 p.m. The statue is an excellent and faithful likeness of the reformer and is executed by Mr. B. V. Talim the celebrated sculptor.

M. Poincare Ill.

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LONDON, Dec. 14.

Paris.—Bulletins issued yesterday and to-day describe M. Poincare as fatigued and weak following the indisposition with which he was attacked on Saturday. The nature of the indisposition is not disclosed.

In response to urgent summons, a Doctor called on M. Poincare at 9 p.m. and is spending the night at his bedside.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Paris.—Poincare is suffering from slight congestion of lung.—Reuter.

BELGAUM HONOURS BABU GENU

—:o:—

Police Charge Prabhat Feris With Lathis

(From a Correspondent).

BELGAUM, Dec. 16.

All persons arrested yesterday were released about one o'clock.

A big procession paraded the important streets bareheaded in honour of Babu Ganu. Nearly twelve thousand attended the public meeting. Sjts. Jambotkar, Dadasaheb Nagundkar. Soman Thakur, Jiwanrao Yalgi and others made spirited speeches.

This morning all Prabhat Pheris went round as usual, but the police made a lathi charge near Samdevi Temple. Eleven persons including two Swastik League members, were injured. Rambhau Patole and Gundappa got serious injuries and sixty persons were arrested and they were later released. a hartal was declared. Mr. Eikanath Dalvi, it is alleged was dragged from his house and assaulted. Women in Thalakwadi were arrested, but were released. Nine persons from Jatindra Prabhat Pheri were assaulted at Thalakwadi. Great sensation prevails.

NARAYAN RAO JOSHI RELEASED ON BOND

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DIST. JUDGE SETS ASIDE CONVICTION

(From a Correspondent).

BELGAUM, Dec. 16.

In the court of the District Judge Mr. Belvi argued yesterday as Amicus Curae in revision of the cases of Messrs. Narayan Rao Joshi, prominent pleader, and Hanmantrao Kowjalgi convicted by the City Magistrate to six months R. I. under Sec. 17 Cr. A. A.. The judge who had taken up the case suo moto recommended setting aside the conviction and ordered Sjt. Narayanrao's release on a bond or personal recognition. As Sjt. Hanmantrao is undergoing sentence in another case he was not released. References will be heard in High Court.

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Alleged Assailant Of Col. Simpson Identified.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

One of the alleged assailants of Col. Simpson, who committed suicide immediately after the crime has been identified as Sudhir Gupta son of Abani Gupta of Dacca and nephew of Dharani and Nagen who were convicted and sentenced in the Maniktola Bomb case in 1908. The body was identified by Tarini Gupta another of the alleged assailants at the morgue. The house of Tarani Gupta was searched but it is said that nothing was seized.—A. P.

TENNIS AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 14.

—:o:—

The finals of the Gujrat College Open Double Tournament was played out to-day between Chowdhury and his partner Putwari and Mahbub Syed and his partner Prof. Asana ending in a victory for the latter pair in two straight sets.

"WE MUST PULL THROUGH."

Task Before The London Show.

DINNER TALKS TO INDIAN "DELEGATES."

LONDON, Dec. 16.

A distinguished company including the Prince and Princes Arthur of Connaught, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Ishbel MacDonald and Members of all Delegations to the Conference were present at a dinner given by the British Indian Union in honour of the Round Table Conference delegates. The Duke of Connaught, who is President of the Union, sent a message of regret at his inability to attend, but added that this thoughts were especially with the delegates during the Conference.

LORD READING PROPOSES TOAST.

Lord Reading proposing the toast of guests said that nothing afforded him more pleasure at the Round Table Conference than meeting so many Indians with whom he had been associated in India. During his whole time there, there was not the slightest difference between us as Indians and Englishmen and all in their departments rendered loyal service regardless of difference in colour.

PROBLEM FOR DELEGATES.

Lord Reading congratulated Sir Bhupendranath Mitra on his appointment as High Commissioner. He said that the extremely difficult and complex problems at the Round Table Conference were being faced with the desire to find a solution. It was a matter of vast importance that the delegates should take back the scheme that would develop into a constitution giving satisfaction. Lord Reading referred to the heavy burden carried by Lord Irwin in his earnest desire for the success of the Conference and hoped that when he returned to England he would be able to do so, happy in the knowledge of his achievements.

EQUALITY OF STATUS.

The Gaekwar of Baroda paid a tribute to the hospitality of England and dwelt on the importance for the future of India and its prosperity of the successful outcome of the Round Table Conference.

Sir Bhupen Mitra said that equality of status for India would result in dispelling any feelings threatening Indo-British relations and establishing friendship. The present urge for nationalism in India sought not severance of ties with Britain, but strengthening of them by equality.

Nawab of Chattari declared that the delegates realised that sympathy for the Round Table Conference in Britain emphasised that the grant of responsible Government was the most effective way to create feeling of responsibility.

THOMAS SPEAKS.

Mr. J. H. Thomas amid laughter and applause said that something had recently upset Winston Churchill's digestion. Referring to the difficult task facing the Conference, he declared the War crisis in the spring of 1918 when things were very black and pointed out that those in authority were undaunted. They all said:

"If we do not pull through, what will be the consequences? Therefore we must pull through. Those were his feelings towards the Round Table Conference. Consequences of a failure would be too terrible to contemplate. There must be mutual Indian and British sacrifices, because they were determined that the Empire should be strengthened by their deliberations. That was the feeling of the whole British delegation."—Reuter's Special.

COLLEGE STUDENTS ARRESTED.

FARIDPUR, Dec. 14.

Babu Satya Ranjan Das Gupta, fourth year student of the Rajendra College, who is tthe President of the District Strdents' Association and Acting Secretary of the District Civil Disobedience Council, Babu Promode Ranjan Sen Gupta, an ex-student of the College and a temporary clerk of the District Board, and Babu Pramatha Nath Sarkar, a prominent Congress worker have been arrested under Section 151 Criminal Procedure Code.—A. P.

BOMBAY TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

The following are the new office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association elected on 10th instant. for the ensuing year 1931:—

Mr. C. D. Panday the retired Vice-President to be Honorary Chairman. A high tribute was paid for his continuous interest in the uplift and welfare of the Association for the past 30 years.

The Office-bearers are:—

President:—F. E. Bharucha, late Director of Industries.

Vice-President:—H. L. Dawlatjada, Manager, Khatau Makanji Mills.

Hon. Secretary:—H. F. Barnji, Engineer Down Mills.

Hon. Treasurer:—C. J. Sonaji, Supdt. Dyeing & Bleaching, E. D. Sassoon United Mills.

'WAIT FOR OUR DELEGATES'

—:o:—

Burma Indian Merchants' Cable

(BY MAIL.)

RANGOON, Dec. 14.

The following cablegram was despatched, jointly by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Nattukkottai Chettyars' Association, Burma, to the Chairman and members of the Burma Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference, the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and others on December 9:—

"Consideration by the Burma Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference of the details of Burma's future constitution such as defence, Indo-Burma financial adjustment, trade conventions, minorities, etc. is in direct opposition to the assurance given by His Excellency Sir Charles Innes while addressing the Burma Legislative Council last August that the purpose of the Burma delegation to the Round Table Conference was only to discuss the principle of separation of Burma from India and that further enquiry would be held for preparing a new constitution. In view, however, of the present development, Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce and Burma Nattukkottai Chettyars' Association whose membership include principal Indian traders, bankers, industrialists and landed proprietors and which enjoy the fullest confidence of the whole Indian community in Burma, strongly request adjournment of the discussion on at least trade conventions and minorities until the arrival of their representatives in London where they reach early in January. The Chamber and Association emphasise the direct interest to Indians in Burma of these two subjects whose issues affect Indian interests which involve the future life and prospects of over one million of the Indian population including a large professional and public service interests and labour population of over four lacs and investments in money alone approximating to over a thousand million rupees serving every phase of economic life of Burma and trust that the Chairman and Members of the Burma Sub-Committee would accede to their request particularly as their representatives can reach immediately after the Christmas recess.'"

ADEQUATE INDIAN REPRESENTATION URGED.

The following has been cabled by the Nattukottai Chettyars' Association, Burma, to the Prime Minister, Secretary of State for India, Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Diwan Bahadur Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Chintamani, Mr. Jayakar and Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"In view of the preponderating Indian commercial interests and substantial stakes in Burma Nattukkottai Chettyars' Association, Burma, strongly urges adequate direct Indian representation from Burma on a body to be entrusted with the task of framing the new Burma constitution and submits that such Indians should be nominated in consultation with this Association whose stakes are the largest among Indians and other important representative Indian organisations."—A. P.

COMMUNAL SQUABBLES STILL GOING ON IN LONDON

(Continued from page 1.)

sideration of the appointment of further committees.

GOVERNOR AND MINISTERS.

The responsibility for appointing Ministers should rest with the Governor. Important minority interests should be adequately recognised in the formation of Provincial Executives. The Governor should have power to dissolve the Legislature, return the Bill for reconsideration by the Legislature or reserve it for consideration by the Governor-General. The previous sanction of the Governor is necessary for introduction of certain legislation. Ministers should hold office during the pleasure of the Governor who will have emergency powers to carry on administration in the event of the breakdown of Government or constitution.—Reuter.

—:o:—

Entertainments Galore.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

An effective reply to the report spread by a Sunday paper to the effect that Princes felt slighted by their treatment at the two functions is provided by the news that they are so grateful for the hospitality displayed towards them that they are contemplating how to make return for it. They are already entertaining privately, and are now considering giving a series of official dinners and receptions which are expected to be among the most brilliant functions of the present season. This week's engagements include a luncheon today given by the Aga Khan to the Premier and a number of diplomats, the British Indian Union dinner to-night at which Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught will be present and a luncheon tomorrow in honour of the Princes by the British Sportsmen's Club.

40 INDIAN LADIES ENTERTAINED.

About forty Indian ladies who accompanied Indian lady delegates to the Round Table Conference were guests, of the Queen at an afternoon tea party at Buckingham Palace. Visitors wore dressed in beautiful coloured silks and cloths. Her Majesty received them in the white drawing room, one of the State apartments.—Reuter.

"DEROGATORY TO SELF-RESPECT."

—:o:—

CALCUTTA HINDUS' PROTEST.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

A meeting of Hindu citizens of Calcutta this evening adopted a resolution repudiating the action of certain Bengal Hindu delegates to the Round Table Conference who had agreed to leave to the personal arbitration of the Aga Khan the question of Hindu-Muslim representation in the future legislatures of the county as derogatory to the self-respect of Hindus, and denying the authority of those delegates to speak on behalf of the Hindu community. The Muslim demand for 51 per cent of representation in the Bengal Legislature was held to be extravagant and unjustifiable by the meeting which considered that the question of representation should be treated on an all-India basis. Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha of Nashipur and Kumar Shibsekhareswar Rayy, ex-Ministers, spoke in favour of the resolution.—A. P.

SHASTRIS PRAY FOR MOTILALJI'S RECOVERY

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR MAHAL, Dec. 16.

Sunday was fixed by the C. P. Marathi "War Council" for offering prayers for Pandit Motilal's speedy recovery. The day was observed throughout the province according to the instructions issued by the "War Council". At Nagpur after the Flag Salutation ceremony Panditji's photo was taken in a procession which was largely attended. A special meeting was organised for women. At night a mass meeting was held in which the assembly devoted a few minutes for mute prayers and perfect silence prevailed. A telegram received in connection with Panditji's health from Calcutta was read in the meeting. Vedic prayers and hymns were sung in important ancient temples by priests led by Shastris like Ghule and Arvikar throughout the province. Thousands participated.

SUSPENSION AND REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE

—:o:—

Applications From Peasants ?

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Dec. 16.

Five persons arrested at Mulgund near Gadag, in connection with the Census boycott were sentenced yesterday to three months' R. I. and Rs. 50 fine each or in default, fine three weeks more. A public meeting was held at Gadag last evening to congratulate those convicted. Shrimati Indrabai of Harpanhalli addressed the meeting. Applications for suspension and remission of land revenue from peasants of numerous villages in Dharwar District are reported to have been despatched to the Collector.

BORSTAL JAILS FOR YOUNG SATYAGRAHIS

MDARAS, Dec. 16.

It is understood that Government has passed orders to segregate all youthful satyagrahis detained in Brostal Institutions from other inmates and arrangements are being made to accommodate them in a separate block in Rajahmundry jail.—A. P.

BILL TO ABOLISH DEATH PENALTY.

—:o:—

To Be In Force For 5 Years As Experiment?

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Report of the Select Committee on Capital Punishment recommends that a Bill be enacted in the present session of Parliament abolishing the death penalty for an experimental period of five years.—Reuter.

BRITAIN DISSATISFIED WITH SOVIET ATTITUDE

LONDON, Dec. 15.

In the Commons, questioned with regard to the Soviet reply to the British protest mentioned in the message of 8th December, Mr. Henderson said that he had instructed Ambassador Sir Esmond Ovey to express Government's dissatisfaction at the Soviet attitude.—Reuter.

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES EASY ON WEAK COTTON SITUATION

Absence Of Buying

Bombay, Dec. 16.

The share market reopened today and business was done for one hour only. During this short session mill shares recorded some decline owing to continued weakness in raw cotton. There was marked absence of buying and in the absence of any outside speculation enterprise trading was confined to jobbers only. The recent decline in the values of raw cotton has widened spinners margin and it appears that with a healthy demand for Indian mill cloth there is little scope for any bearish outlook for mill shares. Most of the bearish factors are well discounted but absence of support is the only factor which is having adverse effect. Bombay Burma shares ruled easy on increased long liquidation. Tata Hydros were quiet with a limited turnover. Tata Iron and Steel shares ruled easy on tired long liquidation. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 652 and after declining to Rs. 645 declined to Rs. 646/4. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 365. and closed at Rs. 361/4. Pearls opened at Rs. 223 and closed steady at Rs. 222/8, Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 465 and closed at a loss of Rs. 10 at Rs. 455 Tata Steel ordinary shares closed at Rs. 23/12 and Defds were placed at Rs. 273/2.

Transactions for February settlement are allowed from Wednesday the 17th instant:

ACTIVE SHARE AT A GLANCE

Bombay Dyeing 652, 45, 46
Century 233, 31, 32, 31
Colaba 106, 5-10
Crescent 75, 70-10
Fazul 365, 61, 62, 62
Indore 330
Madhowji N 30,
Nagpur 356, 57
New Great 155, 53, 55-10
Pearl 223, 21, 22
Simplex 70, 66, 67, 66-14
Swadeshi 268, 67
Burma 465, 55
Hydro 103-2, 4-6
Tram 116, 15-10, 16
Deff 273, 73-2
Ord 24-8, 23-14, 24, 23-12
Bundi 12-4
Indian 168, 70
Katni Ord 138
Alcock 156

MILLS

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 16.

100 Ahm. Advance	306-4
50 Apollo	3-0-0
10 Bom: Cotton P:	3-12
500 Bom: Cotton	130
250 Bom. Dyeing	646-4
250 Bradbury P:	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	231-4
500 Central India P:	444-6
100 Central India	357/8
100 Colaba	105-10
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	70-10
250 Currim	62-8
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 Ed: Sassoon	50
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-6-6
100 Elphinstone P:	20
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Razulbhoy	361-4
100 Finlay	77-0
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	117-8
1000 Hindustan	1405
100 Indore Balwa	330-0
100 Jamshed Pref:	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-4
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	128-12
250 Laxmi	937-8
100 Madhawji	30-0
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	730
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Moraji	354-6
Mysore	105
200 New Great P:	146-4
200 New Great	155-10
100 New City	60
250 Pabani	125
250 Pearl	222-8
100 Phoenix	292-8
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	5-12
1000 Sholapur	1477-8
250 Simplex	68-14
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	267-8
25 Tata P:	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P:	567-8
500 Vishnu	1405
100 Western	690

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	69-12
50-52 Central	14-2
10-5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1210
500125 Imperial Contr:	306-4
100-50 India	81-8
5 Union	3-4-0

CEMENT

10 Bundi	12-4
70 Gwalior	74
250 Indian	170
100 Katni 1st P:	103
100 Katni 2nd P:	104-8
40 Katni Dr.	553-12
100 Katni	138-12
10 Punjab P:	9-10
10 Punjab	8-2
100 Shahabad	130

INSURANCE

10 Jupiter P.	8-2
15 Jupiter	7-14
15 New India	15-14
200-100 Oriental	1550
10 Vulcan	5-0

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad	121-4
100 Andhra Val. P.	940
1000 Andhra Val.	585-0
50 Bomb. Tram P.	65-8
50 Bom. Tram	116-4
100 Tata Hydro P:	104-0
100 Tata Hydro	104-6
1000 Tata Power P:	1042-8
1000 Tata Power	415

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Prantaij	807-8
100 Amritsar Patti	113-12
100 Central Provin:	90-0
100 Dho. Baramati	89
100 Guzrat	66-0
90 Mandra Bhon	65-0
500 Tapti Valley	677-8

MINING

10 Central India	2-0
10 Shivrajpur	12-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	122-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	44-12
30 Tata Steel D.	273-2
75 Tata Steel	23-12

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	156-4
80 Bom: Uganda	16-0
250 Bom: Steam P:	200
250 Bom. Steam	162-8
50 Bom. Telephone	41-0
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-5-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	455
50 Bom. Burma New	178-12
100 Ind. Bleaching	103-12
15 Scindia	6-5-0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,881
Central India	1,680
Barsi-Nugger	554
Berar	4,641
Central Provinces	2,661
Dhollera	523
No.-W. Provinces	1,161
Rajputana	309
Sind-Punjab	1,596
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,020
Cotton	16,045
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,674
Linseed	283
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	474
Gingellyseeds	543
Poppyseeds	70
Groundnuts	28,422
Castorseeds	5,861
Rice	1,392
Myrabollams	3,926
Cottonseeds	53,762
Gram	1,397
Jowar	54
Maize	22
Barley	403
Bajree	434
	Tons.
Coal	1,328

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 15-12-30	6468000	6324000
Receipts Yesterday 15-12-30	36000	52000
Exports to date 15-12-30	3581000	3759000
Stock at Ports 12-12-30	4149000	2651000
Stock Interior Towns 12-12-30	1816000	1459000
Stock Liverpool 12-12-30	917000	814000
Visible Supply 12-12-30	8177000	6278000
Quantity in Sight 12-12-30	945700	10109000
Quantity out of Sight 12-12-30	4369000	5325000

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Both Gold and Silver markets remained closed to-day.

CHAND BRAND TEA

Blended and Packed by Purely Swadeshi concern. Sold in Tins and Packets everywhere.

Managing Agents:—

SAPAT & CO.,

Kalbadevi Road,

BOMBAY 2.

NASIK and POONA.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Following a further decline of 45 points in New York Futures, the local market opened at Rs. 169/- for Broach A/M. delivery. Recent sellers were unloading seeing no hope for any end of decline. This forced liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 167/8. At this level commission houses were buying and prices recovered to Rs. 168/4. Liverpool opening cables were firm at a rise of 2 points against an expected decline of 5 points. This report influenced active buying and prices assumed hardening tendency. Later on Liverpool was reported to be 8 points higher. This news stimulated good buying and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	171/8
Oomra D/J.	141/8
Oomra March	144/8
Bengal D/J.	123/8
Bengal March	126/8

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

100 Nisho & Co. Dharangaon	140½
100 Do. Nandarbar	140
100 Bruel & Co. Hansi	132
110 Do. Shegaon	144
100 Do. Akola	144
100 Rubi Mill Hansi	132
100 N. Fatehalli Nasirabad	130½
90 Premji Harji Wun Old	140½
110 Ital India Nimbahera	140
82 Do. Do.	140½
209 P. R. Vakharia Anjangaon	144
100 Do. Arvi	144½
124 A. Damodar Nandura	141
100 B. Karshandas Wun	156
100 Do. Hinganghat	158½

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

NEW CROP.

Bengal	129/135
Mathia	132/138
Khandesh	136/143
Akola/Khamgaon	140/146
Nogpur/Wardha	146/160
Barsi/Pandherpur	128/151
Jalna/Aurangabad	136/143
Khandwa/Sanavad	143/150
Indore	143/148

OLD CROP.

Nagar/Vambori	127/132
Khandwa/Sanavad	133/138
Indore/Ujjain	134/148
Miraj/Sangli	185/195
Coompta	182/197
Tirupur/Cambodia	212/237

DOUBLE OPTIONS PREMIUM.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

The Double Options Premium on Broach A/M. 1931 delivery contract right to excercised on the last working day of February is Rs. 20/ per Candy.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

December	139-20÷0.10
March	120.20÷0.30
June	116.10÷0.50

DELIVERY COTTON CONTRACTS

Bombay, Dec. 16.

OFFS AND ONS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

	Dec. Rs.	Jan. Rs.
Bengal Fine	÷6	+5
H. Wardha Fine	+18	÷16
Arvi Fine	+8	÷7
K. Akola Fine	+2	÷2
Khandesh Fine	—	—4
Mathia Fully Good	--	—14
Broach Fine Feb.	+6	

—:o:—

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Wheat May	4	0	3
Linseed May	6	4	6
Castorseed	7	0	0
Cotton-seed	2	1	0
Groundnuts	6	4	0
Eeelseed	8	8	0
Rapeseed	6	4	0
Mowrassed	5	0	0
Myrabolums	20	0	0
Poppyseed	9	0	0

CALCUTTA ARMED DACOITY ECHO.

—:o:—

Accused Transported For Life.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

The Special Tribunal at Alipore presided over by Mr. P. R. Garlick, District and Sessions Judge, 24 Parganas, to-day sentenced to transportation for life Suresh Chandra Das, who was being prosecuted in connection with the armed dacoity in Armenian Street on the night of October 27. The prosecution stated that four young men armed with revolvers and daggers went up to the second floor of a merchant's house, and at the point of the dagger decamped with Rs. 3000. In the attempt to obstruct the men, the durwan of the premises was shot dead. Three of the raiders escaped, while Suresh was arrested in the neighbourhood. A revolver was later received in the premises. —A. P.

—:o:—

Dr. Khare Released.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 15.

Dr. B. N. Khare, who was sick in the Nagpur Central Jail, due to pain in the chest, was released this evening at 5-30 p.m. The pain continues.

EUROPEANS TO GO ON HOPING!

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, December 15.

Meeting to-day under the presidentship of Mr. R. B. Laird, the Associated Chambers of Commerce adopted resolutions to-day urging the necessity of substantial reductions in railway freight rates on all agricultural products. Suggesting the inauguration at an early date of an airmail service from Karachi via Bombay to Southern India and Ceylon to connect with the London-India air mail service, and recommending that a detachment of military police should be permanently stationed with its headquarters at Chittagong, in view especially of the recent armoury outrage, and urging the immediate consideration of inadequate police arrangements in the jute growing districts of Bengal, at the same time stressing the necessity of early action to safeguard the interests of both British and Indians engaged in the jute trade in the mofussil.

GIVE UP CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Addressing the Conference Mr. Laird said that with trading conditions such as they had been throughout the world, it was not possible that India could escape, but had there been no political trouble her loss would have been lighter. As it is we must all naturally feel some apprehensions as to the near future, for the clouds do not as yet show much sign of lifting, but it is our privilege to go on hoping and to do whatever may be in our power, to bring about the return to prosperity, which cannot be delayed for ever. The sooner extremist opinion in this country recognises that the programme of Civil Disobedience inevitably stands in the way of return to complete confidence, which is the basis of commerce, and therefore of the wellbeing of the people, the sooner is India likely to benefit from return to normal world trading conditions.

The Governor of Bengal was present at the Conference.—A. P.

CLASSIFICATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

(Continued from page 6.)

comes at once plain when it is remembered that even ordinary convicts who are guilty of offences against morality are classified as "B" merely for the asking of it, if the trying magistrate or the Government thinks it convenient to do, while 90 per cent. of the political prisoners are denied the privileges of this class. In the Government's eye the social status of a thief or a cheat is higher than that of a national worker.

By far the worst element of this vicious system is the arbitrary power of confirmation left in the hands of Government. The trying magistrate merely recommends a class for the prisoner and after that it is left to Government whether to keep him in that class or to pack him off to any class the like. When the classification system was under discussion before the Jail Reforms Committee it was represented, in the interests of the smooth working of the system, that the final confirming authority should be the Government, so that Government should get an opportunity to remedy the mistakes in the original recommendations.

ABUSE OF REVISION POWERS.

The idea underlying this transfer of final authority to Government was that they should use their discretion in raising the class of a prisoner and not in lowering it. But the experience has been quite in the opposite direction. In nine cases out of ten whenever a transfer is effected by the fiat of Government, discretion has been used against the political prisoners rather than in their favour. One fails to understand why the judgment of an officer of the Home Department should be more correct than that of the trying magistrate. Sometimes for months together a prisoner is kept in a higher class by the magistrate's recommendations and then all of a sudden a fiat comes from the Secretariat that he must be at once reduced to a lower class. This has reduced the system of classification to a laughing-stock. By this caprice of Government officials, prisoners are put to greater hardships for no fault of theirs. This is nothing but deliberate harassment, whatever Government might choose to call it.

EXAMPLES OF ABSURDITY.

The absurdity of the whole thing becomes complete when numerous examples are reported in newspapers that political prisoners are summarily sent to the lowest class when they offer themselves for arrest for the second time. Once a prisoner's status and the mode of living have been admitted both by the magistrate and the Government, one fails to understand how they change because he courts imprisonment for the second time One may as well ask: is there anything in the jail treatment which automatically and as a matter of course changes the social status of a man? The trend that the events have taken has evidently perplexed the Government. The real difficulty with them is that they have not got enough accommodation in the jails for the higher class prisoners. They are interpreting the jail regulations according to the facilities they have at their command. Then why all this farce about regulations? Let Government come out with a plain statement that they have no accommodation and no money to keep the prisoners in higher classes. Prisoners who court sufferings as an act of supreme duty can never be cowed down by these doses of harassment. These doses only harden them in their resolve.

DINESH GUPTA'S HEALTH.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Dinesh Gupta, the alleged only surviving assailant of Col. Simpson is improving satisfactorily. His brother was allowed to see him on Monday.—A. P.

WINTER CLOTHINGS

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Everything for Immediate Wear
Ideal Materials for Greatest Warmth

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Available Chest Measure—32" 34" 36" and 38"

Winter Coats--Over Coats

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@ Rs. 22-8-0 each.

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Chest Measure 36" 38" 40" and 42"

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Single Breast **BANDI** Wearing Style as illustrated. With Pockets @ Rs. 2-8 each.

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N. B.—Moffusil Orders are promptly executed. Upcountry Customers are requested to quote the required Measure.

RACING REFLECTIONS.

—:o:—

Young Trainer's Success

(BY "PILOT".)

Saturday's racing proved an expensive pastime for those who "follow the money". Such reputed good things as Bombard, Collector, Fishpool and Aveline went west.

Bombard was squarely beaten by Darianoor who must continue to do well in a higher classification. However, Faraj bin Ameer's chestnut is hardly at his best and to judge from the manner he has shaped is his recent races he is a horse who needs careful handling.

Collector was a dismal failure in the Marine Lines Plate, Division II A, and one could hardly believe that he was the same horse who scored such a facile victory a couple of weeks ago. Of course, the four-year old had picked up a big penalty and was at a disadvantage with some of the others, but, still, he could hardly raise a gallop this time.

Brace rode two of his characteristic finishes when steering Red Rash and Maybar to victory last week. The former is in such fine trim at the moment that he must be seen to advantage again.

It was pleasing to note the absence of the false rail and with the going in excellent shape, it was not surprising that some fast timings were recorded. Tristan's 2 mins. 7-15 secs. was good for this time of the year and Grey Middleton's victory was made in the excellent time of 2 mins. 6 secs.

"Reg" Wallace, who is acting as understudy to Godfrey while the latter is away at Headquarters, was pleased with his day's work at Mahalaxmi last Saturday. Lucky Man and Tristan gave him a profitable double, but neither was much fancied by the stable.

Good judges left Sunspot alone in the Marine Lines Plate, Division II-A. Mr. Ardeshir's grey was won a race in Class III on the opening day was conceding weight to merely all the runners in a Class II event and though he ran out his race gamely it was obvious that he had been set an impossible task. It is to be hoped that his capabilities are properly assessed next time out.

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WEEKLY JOTTINGS

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(BY FREE LANCE)

The bill of health of most of our leaders is not clean. Pandit Motilal's state of health causes much anxiety and the eyes of the whole country are turned towards Calcutta. The daily bulletins issued from Calcutta are more like barometric readings in unsettled weather and it is the earnest prayer of all that he should be spared for many more years to do his bit for the country. Pandit Malaviya is free from fever but his progress report is not satisfactory. Mr. Sen-Gupta's blood pressure is not yet normal, while Mr. Vithalbhai Patel has lost further weight in his transfer from Ambala to Coimbatore. Even on the Round Table side, some casualties are reported. Sjts. Sastri and Sapru were indisposed and Maulana Mahomed Ali has not recovered from his chronic malady. I pray for the speedy recovery of our "leaders in India and abroad."

It is only a few days back that Mr. Benn said, in the House of Commons that there was nothing alarming in Mr. Patel's state of health. Now comes the news of his sudden transfer from Ambala Jail to Coimbatore. No official communique has been issued either about his health or the reasons for the sudden transfer and the public are left to infer from the rumours that are afloat in the city. Then why this sudden transfer to Coimbatore instead of Yeravda or Sabarmati? Suggestions are pouring forth from all quarters for the immediate release of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel. The impression has been gaining ground in the public mind that he was the worst treated political prisoner and there is no gain saying the fact that his chronic complaints were aggravated in jail life. Mr. Patel has already served a good portion of his term and it is but meet that he should be set free purely from humanitarian considerations. Delay in releasing Pandit Motilal not only robbed the saving grace from the act of clemency but actually worsened the condition of his health. A long stay in sanitorium and expert medical help have not yet repaired the havoc done to his health. I hope that history will not repeat itself in the case of Mr. Patel.

* * * *

The "Statesman" has come forward with the suggestion that the Round Table Conference should reassemble in India, in case of another session. According to its London Correspondent, this proposal has been well received by many delegates who believe that communal problems can be approached with more hope of solution by a Conference sitting in India. The delegates must think again. They will lose their raison d'etre in India.

* * * *

A novel form of flag Satyagraha is reported from Cawnpore. A kite in which a small tri-coloured flag was attached was seen flying just over the spot where a big national flag flew. Despite great efforts by the police, the person flying it could not be traced out. The constables on duty, hurled many stones at it, but failed to bring it down. Finding no other way out, they also began to fly a kite, but when it approached the flag-kite, the thread gave way Upon their flying another kite, the flag, kite was quietly taken down. The police kite was also withdrawn. The flag kite was again seen flying. The police kite again chased it. This "tamasha" went on for a long time to the amusement of a number of spectators.

Though this looks like innocent kite-flying on both sides, this incident has far-reaching significance from the police point of view. Up to this time, the authorities had to deal with Satyagrahis on land and it proved to be a mere lathi play for them. Suddenly the Bombay Satyagrahis adopted novel tactics at Chowpatty sea face and began to give battle to the police from the sea by using boats for hoisting flags. Now they seem to have taken to air for Satyagraha operations. This naturally involves a certain amount of naval and aerial warfare on the part of the authorities.

* * * *

Speaking at the "Police Week" celebrations at Moradabad, His Excellency Sir George Lambert paid a striking tribute to the U P. Police in the following words. "The reputation of the United Provinces police stood deservedly higher than ever before after the political turmoil of 1921; but in the present year you have raised your reputation and with it your traditions into an altogether higher plane." I join with the U. P. Governor in the chorus of tribute paid to the police. But his reference to "raising police reputation and tradition into an altogether higher plane" requires a little elucidation. Does His Excellency mean aerial operations like kite-flying undertaken by the police to combat flag Satyagraha?

* * * *

Speaking at a London function in Mall week, Lord Inchcape pointed out that no problem was more vital to British as a maritime nation than the economical development of power of ships. "It is possible" he said "that the sun's endless store of heat and radiant energy may yet be harnessed to the service of mankind. That would still further reduce the cost of ocean, travel." Lord Inchcape has shown in this suggestion the proverbial wisdom of the "uncanny Scot." For one thing, Britain enjoys cent per cent Imperial preference in the supply of solar rays For the sun never sets in the British Empire!

* * * *

In the course of a memorandum on the education of the Depressed Classes submitted to the Central Provinces Government, Mr. E. G. Kilroe, Inspector of Schools, has pleaded for the removal from official usage of the term "untouchability." This is merely doing away with untouchability in name.

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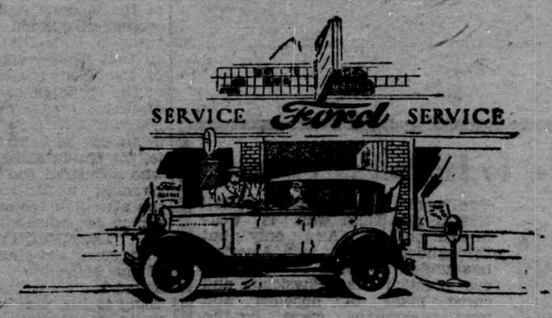

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DISARMAMENT; THE URGENT NEED

—:o:—

"World Turning Somersaults Backwards."

BRITISH PUBLICISTS' APPEAL TO AMERICA

The world is in a muddle which some feel to be dangerous. Others hope we shall get out of it by degrees—how, they do not know. At Washington, on November 10, the former Conservative Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Meighen, said pithily:—

Armaments multiply in every quarter of the globe, armaments that carry with them the menace and well-nigh the certainty of war. The one extremely important task before the world is to bring about an organisation against war, and this cannot be done without the United States. Destiny hangs on the acceptance by the American people of the truth of this statement.

"U. S. HOLDS THE KEY."

Mr. Meighen, who lacks neither insight nor courage, prefaced this warning by the words: "The United States holds, as does no other Power, the key to the safety of the world, and the United States is arming not for an agressive war—we all know that—but arming for the purposes of neutrality, arming to preserve its right in neutrality when a great war comes again."

Thus Mr. Meighen took up and drove home the arguments which the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Hamaguchi, had dared to use on October 27 in his broadcast speech upon the ratification of the London Naval Treaty. Putting to shame the timid platitudes of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and of President Hoover, he declared that any breach of the Pact to Renounce War "must rally the whole world against the aggressor," and that it is hardly conceivable that any party to that Pact would allow a pledge-breaker to enjoy the privileges of a lawful belligerent. In other words, he denounced neutrality as immoral.

MR. HOOVER'S SUGGESTION

As against Mr. Hamaguchi and Mr. Meighen, the President of the United States said, in his Armistice Day address on November 11, that "the outlook for peace is happier than it has been for half a century." He extolled the Renunciation of War as "one of the most potent instruments for peace which the world has ever forged itself." But, with reference to the widespread desire that the Briand-Kellogg Pact should be developed so as "to ensure at least the mobilisation of world opinion against those who fail when the strain comes," his hopefulness stopped short at the remark: "I do not say that some such further step may not some day come about." Then he reverted to his older suggestion that, as a means of ensuring "the freedom of the seas," food supplies should be made immune from interference "in time of war."

President Hoover, we are told, cannot understand why this suggestion should meet with so little response in Great Britain. Yet the reason is plain. He cannot in one breath extol the renunciation of war and in the next propose to render war less unpleasant to those who wage it. Countries which renounce war cannot decently claim the right to be profitably neutral in favour of a war-maker. War will not be effectively abolished until the leading nations of the world undertake to discharge, actively or passively, the functions of a police force against a pledge-breaker.

THE WAY TO DISARM

Reluctance to admit this truth vitiates the labours of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations at Geneva. It is trying to devise a programme for a General Disarmament Conference with the thought of war in its mind. It might as well try to stop "racketeering" by deciding that no gangster shall have more than one automatic pistol of a given calibre. The way to suppress gangsters is to shoot them at sight until their occupation ceases to be attractive. The way to disarm is to agree that national armaments will be used only to punish breaches of the law of nations. Of that law the Renunciation of War ought to be a cardinal principle. The disarmament problem will be solved on the day when a law-abiding nation ceases to ask: How much do I need for my security?" and begins to wonder, "Need my armaments be so big, seeing that they have only to be used for general police work."

TREATY REVISION

The dangerous issue known as the "revision" of the Peace Treaties has to be approached from a similar angle. The French Prime Minister, M. Tardieu, has said that the re-opening of certain questions would be synonymous with war. Dr. Curtius, the German Foreign Minister, has replied that, if this is true, "all hope of a prosperous future, not only for Germany, but for Europe, would be gone." Both are right and both are wrong. The pacifist and Fascist cry for "revision" of the Peace Treaties is, in present circumstances, a war-cry. To deny that any feature of the Peace settlement is or can be open to adjustment is, on the other hand, to sit on the safety-valve. Whatever adjustments may prove to be desirable and necessary, when interested propaganda has been silence and the facts have been impartially ascertained in concert, can be made by consent after it has been settled that war shall never be tolerated as the means of making adjustments.

INCITEMENTS TO DISCORD

Unless this principle be adhered to, the demand of Dr. Curtius for the early convocation of a General Disarmament Conference, "at which every country will have to show itself in its true colours," and his asserveration that, though Germany "contemplates no other way than that of peaceful understanding," the German people "does not hold it possible to reconcile itself with the present state of affairs, especially in the East," are little short of incitements to discord and war. Despite Mr. Hoover's assurance, the outlook for peace is not happier than it has been for half a century. The truth is rather that, instead of moving steadily towards assured peace, with the active help of the United States, the world is turning somersaults backwards towards a renewal of strife.

TO CONFOUND LITVINOFF!

Litvinoff, the Soviet delegate to the Geneva Disarmament Commission, may well chuckle as he notes the impotence of the Western world, including the United States to tackle resolutely the crisis of its civilisation. He, at least, represents a State which is unfeignedly resolved to destroy that civilisation. Well may he poke fun at his fellow-delegates by offering them counsels of perfection. He knows that, unless they and their countries can get together and settle security, disarmament, international readjustments, war-indebtedness, and unemployment by concerted endeavour, the odds will be on him and his like. Willekham Steed in the "Sunday Times."

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—:o:—

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BUT DISAPPROVES OF MOONJE!.

Among those who follow Indian affairs with attention it will probably be agreed that the Round Table Conference, whatever may be in store for it during the weeks ahead, has had an impressive opening, writes E. C. Bentley in the "Sunday Times."

IMPRESSIVE OPENING.

The actual opening ceremony in which the King's address dwelt with so much sympathy on the historic importance of the occasion lacked nothing of the dignity proper to it. The effect of it on the Indian delegates may perhaps be measured by the enthusiasm of personal admiration for His Majesty expressed, on the third day of the plenary session, by the fiery Muhammad Ali, a professed Republican and despiser of moderate counsels, one of the pair of brothers who, as he reminded the Conference, were "the very first to be sent to gaol by Lord Reading" during his Viceregal term.

The plenary session, instead of occupying three mornings as had been planned, has extended through five mornings and an afternoon. But it could not in fairness be said that time has been wasted. The general exchange of views, for which this has been the occasion, has been of the utmost interest. Every section of opinion has found expression, from that of the Princes to that of the oppressed millions of the "Untouchables." The level of the speaking has been of the highest, even in the few cases where bitterness of feeling was not disguised—as in that of Dr. Moonje, the Hindu Mahasabha leader, who compared the devoted service given by the British to India to the attention bestowed by a villager on his milch-cow.

"THE INFINITE GIANT."

In some speeches—notably that of the Maharaja of Alwar, who hailed India as "the infinite giant rising to his feet"—there was a strain of poetic eloquence; less ornamented, but full of touching emotional appeal, was the speech of Begum Shah Nawaz, one of the two women delegates, who achieved the most notable personal success of the session with her account of the universal awakening of the youth of India. By way of contrast there was the firm good sense shown in such speeches as those of Lord Peel and Lord Reading, or the plain-spoken presentation of the "business" aspect of the case for self-government given by that old friend and favourite of our country, the erstwhile "Ranji," Maharaja of Nawanagar. A brother of his in sport by the way, was revealed unexpectedly in that very vigorous Nationalist, Mr. Jayakar, who said, in explaining his refusal to boycott the Conference like his Congress friends, "I am an old cricketer, and I believe in playing the game."

THE UNTOUCHABLES.

The unanimity of the Indian delegations as regards the main issue was strikingly shown. They presented an absolutely unbroken front in demanding self-government for British India. Even where at least a hesitant attitude might have been looked for there was no trace of it; the spokesman of the 43,000,000 "untouchables," in particular, while reciting the bitter grievances of those doomed from birth to a life of social degradation, declared that under British rule there had been no fundamental change in their position, and that their problem would never be solved until they had political power in their own hands. Their demand was the typical demand of the minority interests—that they should be assured of "full and real" representation in the elected legislatures. The position was thus vigorously, but not unfairly, summed up in the speech of Mr. Jinnah: "There is no section, whether they are Hindus or Mahomedans, Sikhs or Christians, or Parsees or Depressed Classes, or even commercial classes, merchants or traders—there is not one section in India which has not emphatically declared that India must have a full measure of self-government."

ATTITUDE OF THE PRINCES.

The attitude of the Princes' representatives—and it is one of the most potent factors in the Indian situation of to-day—was one of strong support of the British Indian Nationalist demand. It was a confessed representative of conservative views among the Princes, the Maharaja of Rewa, who declared that all of his order were "in fullest sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the leaders in British India."

Among the Princes, however, there was more understanding shown of the argument, set forth by Lord Peel and Lord Reading in the Conference, against complete self-government—in the sense of the Central Government being responsible to the elected Legislature—being established at a single stroke. It was the immediate making of this revolutionary change—and this is what the vague term "Dominion status" is held by them to signify—that the British-Indian delegates demanded in a long succession of fervent speeches. All that they—or some of them—would allow in mitigation was that, at the beginning, the fullness of responsibility to the Legislature might be withheld on certain subjects, such as national defence and foreign affairs. The widest admission in this sense was made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who exclaimed, "Provide as many safeguards as you will, so long as those safeguards do not destroy the vital principle!"

FEDERAL PRINCIPLE.

The second outstanding fact brought out in the week's discussions was the virtual unanimity of the whole Conference in favour of a federal system for all India—not merely in the sense of a federal bond between a democratised British India and the monarchical Indian States, but in the sense of a federal Constitution for British India, as the Simon Commission has proposed. One of the events of the Conference was the announcement by Mr. Sastri, one of the bitterest opponents of the federal solution, of his conversion to that principle.

The Conference passes now to the task work of attempting to hammer out in committees a body of agreed practical proposals that may be submitted to Parliament. As Mr. MacDonald hinted in his winding-up speech on Friday, talking now gives place to the real work of the Conference; and the enormous difficulties of the adjustment of conflicting Indian claims, and of the widely differing British and Indian views of what is practicable, are but little affected by what has passed in the first plenary session.

INTERPRETER OF SPIRIT OF AMERICA.

—:o:—

Critical Yet Generous.

APPRECIATION OF SINCLAIR LEWIS

For the first time the Nobel Prize for Literature, carrying with it a large amount of fresh fame together with a stipend of some $46,000, has been awarded to an American citizen. And it is eminently just that the award should have been made, for this first time, to Sinclair Lewis. He is among the three or four best-known and most widely read American writers, both in the United States and abroad. His novels attain a very high standard of literary excellence. And more than any other writer of equal or lesser eminence he has set down the spirit of America.

The American culture of to-day is immenselw self-conscious, worried about its own destiny, engaged incessantly in taking stock of itself, in counting its bathtubs and its motor cars and its radio sets. No other country in the world since history began has had a way of living so filled with overstuffed furniture built-in dinettes, bridge lamps, and tiled kitchens. No other country has ever occupied itself so exclusively with the mechanical comforts of life, has ever laid such emphasis on a standardized, mechanically perfect, and easy-to-keep-clean existence. Other civilizations have bartered their immortal souls for an excess of riotous living, for beauty in the high places—at the expense of the low—or for other strange gods. In America our gods are Comfort and the Big Noise. And "Main Street" and "Babbitt" and "Elmer Gantry" are of the very essence of America.

Only a very considerable artist could see so piercingly, so relentlessly the elements of a civilization and have the craft to reproduce them in a novel. But anybody who has ever heard Mr. Lewis in the midst of one of his incomparable Babbittian monologues, when he was impersonating a Congressman just elected from Zenith to the national legislature, or a man from Bermont calling on the President of the United States, would know that along with his uncanny penetration, his incredible flow of language, and his ironical appreciation of the shortcomings of his countrymen goes a kind of inner sympathy and ginship with the worst of them. He can laugh at Babbitt because he knows just what a good-hearted, eager, perplexed fellow he is. He makes propaganda against him—against his stupidities, his lack of imagination, his brass, his absurd attempts at super-culture by radio or advertisements—and at the same time he makes propaganda for him—for his generosity, his gentleness, his childish simplicity. This is not by any means a totally scaring picture of America; it is touching and humorous as well.

It is, however a curious commentary on the value of propaganda literature, of which Mr. Lewis's novels are such a supreme and successful example, that his best book, both in his own opinion and in the opinion of most of his critics, is "Arrowsmith," more free from propaganda than any of the others. It is less the spirit of a nation than a first-rate novel, telling a moving and dramatic story. It is possible that the Swedish awarders of the Nobel prize concerned themselves less with the virtues of "Arrowsmith" than with the other books, so typically American so descriptive of these strange people on the far side of the Atlantic. Yet one may venture to prophesy that it will be read when the others are read no longer, but serve merely as reference works for a vanished age. —New York "Nation."

A NEW MESSIAH IN CHILE.

—:o:—

Offers To Raise The Dead.

GOVERNMENT'S CYNICAL RESPONSE.

Posing as Christ and the 12 apostles, a party of men paraded the streets of Hurtado, near Coquimbo, says the Santiago (Chile) correspondent of the "Daily Herald."

The men all wore Biblical garments, and declared that they had come from the Holy Land in search of converts.

They held a demonstration, but this was broken up by the governor of the town with police assistance.

"APOSTLES" GO ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

The 13 men, posing as Christ and the 12 Apostles, who paraded the streets of Hurtado, near Coquimbo are providing a problem for the authorities.

All were arrested, but they have now gone on hunger-strike and declare that they will take their lives unless they are released.

Efforts are being made to persuade the governor, the mayor and the police to grant the release of the new Messiah who has offered to raise all the dead in the district within 48 hours.

This offer has not been accepted by the authorities, who are consulting lawyers in an effort to discover a solution of the difficulty.

A TENANT'S WAIL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—I am writing this letter with a view to bring to light a vital and an outstanding grievance of the public in the present critical days.

At present we are all passing through very critical times and especially as regards money-matters. Owing to the depression in the general trade and business, many of the people are out of employment and some on reduced incomes. Every one of us requires a place to live in, with all its paraphernalia. And it is a place of residence about which I wish to point out the grievance.

We all have to pay the owners of these places money as rents. Now in spite of the fact that all of us are hard hit in money-matters these greedy owners or land-lords, have not cared and do not wish to reduce the rents of their premises so let out. More than 50 to 60 per cent of a poor man's income goes down at present in the pockets of these land-lords as rents. The tenant has to support his family and you can very well imagine the hard lot of the family in trying to make both ends meet You will find some of the families living on one meal a day. Because so much goes away as rent. If they fail to pay rent regularly. the land-lord at once resort to Courts; attachments and ejections are the inevitable results. So the poor tenant has no saviour at the expense of these greedy persons. There is an association known as Tenants' Welfare Association, existing in Bombay, and I do not know what it has been doing in order to minimise this grievance. The land-lords have made money and even at present if they were to make a reasonable reduction in the house rent, I think the relations between the tenant and the land-lord would be improved. I should certainly like to state that the reduction in rents should be at least 20 to 30 per cent. otherwise a time will soon come when the tenants will have to resort to satyagraha against their own brothers—the land-lords. I hope you will take up this agitation and 1931 will begin with some relief to the tenants as stated above.

It would be wiser for the Tenants' Welfare Association and the public of Bombay to adjust this grievance between themselves before the Government is made to take up the question of renewing the Rent Act.—Yours, etc.,

A TENANT.

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S. PAUL & Co., Chemists, B. C.
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, C ALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.

LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Yasukunj Maru ..	12000	....	@18Dec
Calcutta Maru ..	5339	16 Dec.	20 Dec.
*Teurushi Maru ..	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec.
xKaga Maru ..	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12 Jan
*Uwa Maru	11000	....	@27 Jan
okushima Maru ..	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan.
*Geneva Maru ..	6785	17 Jan.	24 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@10Feb.
Tango Maru ..	6893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Tottori Maru ..	5973	11 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@24Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.
Yakusan Maru ..	10500	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	21 Jan.	7 Feb.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Katsuta Maru	22000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 Jan.	27 Jan.
Asama Maru ..	22000	4 Feb.	10 Feb.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World four rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
LLOYDS BANK BUILDING
170/272, Hornby Road, Fort.
Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906. Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859.)
Head Office. —
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 26th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. Interest will be allowed which will not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	113,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
TELEPHONE NOS. Office 26248-9
Manager only 22743.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called-up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	38,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Agra	Lahore
Allahabad	Lahore City
Allahabad City	Lucknow
Amritsar	Lucknow City
Bareilly	Aminabad Park
Benares	Lucknow
Bombay	Lyallpur
Cawnpore	Meerut
Cawnpore City	Moradabad
Chandausi	Mussoorie
Dehra Dun	Muttra
Delhi	Nagpur
Fyzabad	Naini Tal
Gorakpur	Patna
Hapur	Rae Bareli.
Hathras	Raipur
Jhansi	Rangoon
Jubbulpore	Shajahanpur
	Sitapur

Pay Offices:

Auraiya	Hardoi
Firozabad	Kinari Bazar, Agra
Deoband	Moradabad City
Etawah	Sikandarabad, U. P.
Ghaziabad	Sambhal

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.
Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 2ND KHATTARALLY LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT.
Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for Sheth Jamnadas Balubhai and Sheth Vithaldas Nagindas, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Kesarinath Dinanath Shroff, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of February, 1926, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.
All that piece of Pension and Tax land together with the messuage, tenements, buildings or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Second Khattarally Lane, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 84-4/9 square yards or thereabouts and which are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral No. 395 of Girgaum Division, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1041 and Street No. 22, and bounded on or towards the North by the passage or gulley and beyond that by the property of Gangadhar Krishnaji, on or towards the South by the property of Mukund Ramji, on or towards the East by the property of Vithoba Balaji and on or towards the West by the Second Khattarally Lane.
For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 38 SHARES

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 17th December, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. R. Fischer and Co. (India), Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Leopold Fischer:—
38 Shares of Messrs. R. Fischer and Co. (India), Ltd.
GANDHI & CO.

ROSE GRAFTS and CROTONS

Illustrated and Descriptive price list free.
PULWAL ROOTS -/3/- per lb., 5 lbs. Rs. 2/4 with directions for cultivation.
WEAK & DISEASED PLANTS turned into strong and healthy ones by "M O S C O" ideal plant food. 2-lbs. bag Re. 1/4. 5-lbs. bag Rs. 3/- Free delivery.
SHAW & CO., Nurserymen.
57, Chittaranjan Avenue,
Post Box No. 7818,
Calcutta.

Amusements.

BOXING!!
Gunboat Jack
VS
FALI
MERCHANT,
For the welter weight championship of India.
AT
LUNA PARK
ON
FRIDAY
19th December 1930.
RINGSIDE RESERVED SEATS Rs. 5.
GALLERY Rs. 2 and Rs. 1.
Watch Newspapers For Further Particulars.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road,
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"THE HABIT OF HAPPINESS"
Also
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
TILLIE'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE
NEXT SATURDAY
Another Double Programme

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMANDS
IMPERIAL
CINEMA.
CONTINUES FOR ONE WEEK MORE
SAGAR FILM CO.'S
Super Thrilling Picture
"Royal Rivals"
Featuring
Miss ERMELINE and JAL MERCHANT.
TO MISS TO REPENT.
DAILY four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
COMING NEXT SATURDAY
Kohinoor United Artists' Picture
"DEVIL OF THE CAVE."

Royal
Opera House,
RUNNING
Daily four Shows
Daily four Shows.
Gun Sundari
A picture that unfolds to the audience the abysmal depths of human wreckage and the glorious vistas of a redeemed soul.
Four shows at 5, 7, 9, 11.
Till Friday.

NEXT SATURDAY
at
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
RANJIT Film Company's
Stupendous Picture
NOORE-WATAN
A Stirring Drama of Resurgent Nationalism

Amusements.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p. m.
William Fox's Movietone Musical Romance
HAPPY DAYS
With
JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARREL
and a host of other stars. The touching Heart-Story of a little girl who dared to risk the love of the man she loved.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p. m.
Three Shows in One. Patriotic. tragic, dramatic—
BLAZE O' GLORY
Featuring
EDDIE DOWLING
BETTY COMPSON
Against a background of stage and war; of dancing beauties and rugged soldiers is played this rousing drama of love, life and passion.

EMPRESS
TALKIES.
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
AL JOLSON
In
"THE SINGING FOOL"
The Story of "SONNY BOY" That goes straight to the heart of every man and woman who ever lover a child.

PATHE CINEMA
6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE GREATEST SEA BATTLES EVER ENACTED ON THE SCREEN.
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE

Rialto Talkies
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Also
SONGS of the ROSES
All-Colour Singing Act.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m

A SOUND SENSATION
with
DOLORES DEL RIO
RALPH FORBES
KARL DANE

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES

—:o:—

Another Bearish Drive.

SPINNERS BUYING TOO SMALL TO SUSTAIN PRICES.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was nervous and irregular. Unsettling factors were spinners buying and weakness of Wall Street. Financial crisis and failures of Banks make it impossible to induce any buying. It may be mentioned that the present decline is engineered by Wall Street operators who came forward to sell cotton in the face of Bureau's bullish findings on the 8th inst. Thus it can be said that the market is at the mercy of those all powerful operators. Nearly one-third of the crop is already consumed and a large portion of the balance has been sold or hedged. So cotton growers have not to suffer to the fullest extent. The market closed at a decline of 20 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 9.45c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 15 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 9.05c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 10 points. There was no demand and prices after declining further closed at a decline of 13 to 12 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 14 points at 5.12d per lb. and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures market closed at a decline of 16 to 18 points and Egyptian cotton prices declined 22 to 18 points.

U. S. MILLS CONSUMPTION FOR NOVEMBER 1930.
415,000 B/s.
(As compared with 444,000 B/s. for October 1930).

Comparison with previous seasons:—
For November: 1930-31 415,000, 1929-30 544,000, 1928-29 611,000, 1927-28 626,000, 1926-27 584,000, 1925-26 543,000.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Spot cotton remains quiet. In the Futures section, although the Bureau report was construed as rather bullish, lack of buying power continued and prices have again fallen away on renewed liquidation mainly under Alexandria and New York influences.

Egyptians declined heavily in sympathy with Alexandria and the market has been unsettled.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER WEEKLY COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

Cloth: Business has continued to be very restricted, buyers apparently holding aloof until confidence in values is better established.

Occasional transactions occurred with India, but China demands were limited by exchange movements, which made negotiation for fresh business practically impossible. Other markets did not display much interest, while the home demand has seasonally declined.

Yarns: The turnover has remained unsatisfactory(although enquiry for coarse and medium counts continues. Egyptians changed hands only sparingly.

PRIVATE CABLES:—
N. Y. January Highest 9.62 (1-45 p.m.) Lowest 9.27 (opening).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Friends:—

Liverpool.—Demoralized owing to monetary crisis and decline in the value of silver. Our opinion is that the course of the market will depend very much on the American markets.

Liverpool.—New York cables, co operatives buying May buying July but heavy Southern selling. Wall Street selling.

New York.—Distress selling continues. Farmers supporting. Absence of buying orders in any volume. Much of the recent selling has been hedges. Think it a fair purchase now although market may go temporarily lower. Another 1-1/2 cent is the utmost within 2 months.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 15th inst., as under:—

11-45 a.m.—Continued long liquidation in the Liverpool market, easier Egyptian.

3-45 p.m.—Heavy long liquidation in the Liverpool market continued; later market improved on favourable New York market and some trade fixing call sales.

Reuter's Cable.—
market was nervous and irregular, the unsettling factors being spinners buying Futures and weakness of Wall Street.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Dec. 15.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	400

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 15.

January	9.32—.20
January (New Contract)	9.34—.19
March (New Contract)	9.64—.19
May (New Contract)	9.90—.20
July (New Contract)	10.08—.18
October (New Contract)	10.31—.19
Middling Spot	9.45—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 15.

December	9.30—.15
January	9.40—.13
Middling Spot	9.05—.15

New York. 11.55 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

Jany. (New Contract)	Unquoted.
March (New Contract)	9.71
May (New Contract)	9.97
New York. Noon Call—	
Jany. (New Contract)	9.45
March (New Contract)	9.73
May (New Contract)	9.93

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 15.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	36,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 15.

Broach, Good	Unquoted.
Broach, Fully Good	3.70
Broach, Fine	3.90
Oomra, Good	3.15
Oomra, Fully Good	3.35
Oomra, Fine	3.55
Bengal, Good	2.90
Bengal, Fully Good	3.05
Bengal, Fine	3.20
Scinde, Good	Unquoted.
Scinde, Fully Good	3.05
Scinde, Fine	3.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 15.

December	7.11
January	7.11
March	7.23
May	7.42
July	7.60
September	7.75
November	7.95
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	7.60

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 15.

	Opening	Closing.
December		5.00—.12
January	5.03	5.03—.12
February		5.03—.12
March	5.15	5.14—.13
April		5.20—.13
May	5.23	5.27—.13
June		5.32—.13
July	5.39	5.38—.13
August		5.42—.13
September		5.46—.13
October	5.52	5.51—.12
November		5.55—.13
December		5.59—.13
Middling Spot		5.12—.14

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, Dec. 15.
Dec. close at 5.4 3d. up 1/4d.
Mar. close at 5.4 10d. up 1/4d.
May close at 5.4 11 7/8d. up 3/8d.
Wheat Chicago Market:—
Dec. per bushel dol. 77-1/8 unchanged.
Mar per bushel dol. 79-1/4 up 1/8.
May per bushel dol. 81 unchanged.
Argentine Linseed Quotations:—
Feb. 11.05—30
Mar. 11.05—30.
Wheat Cable: (Chicago).—
"Market closed steady. Prices advanced on covering by 'shorts', unfavourable weather in the South-west, bullish visible supply and a strength of Winnipeg market".
Buenos Aires Linseed Cable:—
"Attribute recent steadiness to unfavourable weather which responsible for absence selling orders. Cash selling pese premium over futures. Good weather would induce country sellers to fill present moderate demand whereas with continuation excessive rains might see fair advance."

BETWEEN MARKETS.
Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.24.
Broach A/M (Expected) Rs. 167/- equal to 3.79.
Difference 145 pts. equal to Rs. 63/-.
New York May (Close) 9.80 equal to 4.95.
Broach A/M (Expected) Rs. 167/- equal to 3.79.
Difference 116 pts. equal to Rs. 51/-.
LIVERPOOL-NEW YORK.
(At Liverpool close) Jan. 62, May 57 (American points.)

THE TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 16.
EX-GODOWN.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 413/ per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 23/ per case of 34 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 98/ per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSON.
Bombay, Dec. 16.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 28/1 Highest Rs. 28/3 Lowest Rs. 27/6/6 Closing Rs. 27/7/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 27/ Lowest Rs. 26/7 Closing Rs. 26/9

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand J 1

REGD. NO. A 1181

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1930

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of Insurance business
J2

MR. KAPADIA'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

—:o:—

Conviction Upheld By Bombay High Court.

The High Court of Bombay upheld the conviction and dismissed the appeal filed by Mr. Sorab P. Kapadia, printer and publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle" against the sentence of five months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 on charges under section 17 clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act passed by Presidency Magistrate Third Court, Bombay.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy on the appellate side of the Bombay High Court heard the appeal on Tuesday.

The appellant along with Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the Editor, of the "Chronicle" was charged with having assisted the operations of the "War Council" by publishing the programme of the "Jawhar Day" in the issues of the paper on November 15 and 16.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the Editor who was sentenced in respect of the same charge to five months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 did not take part in the trial at the lower court as a Congressman and has neither appealed.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai who appeared for Mr. Sorabji said that every single detail of the programme of the "War Council" published in the "Chronicle" was substantially the same as contained in the Police Commissioner's Prohibitionary order.

Chief Justice: What about the place of the meeting, it is not mentioned in the Commissioner's ban.

Mr. Desai submitted that though the Commissioner's order did not specifically mention the place of the meeting it stated that no meeting would be allowed all over the city

The Chief Justice asked: If it is mentioned all over the city, people won't know where to go.

Mr. Desai submitted that though the place Chowpatty was not specifically mentioned in the Commissioner's order, it was included in the general statement, "all over the city". The programme in so far as the activity of the "War Council" for that day was concerned, was equally to be found in the Commissioner's order.

Mr. Desai submitted that the question had to be determined on a true construction of section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Section 17(1) had to be read together with sections 16 and 17, before it could be construed properly.

On this construction, continued Mr. Desai, the word assisting" could not be applied to any act which was not done in conjunction or in co-operation with the unlawful association. If the mere publication of the fact of the "War Council' intending to observe the "Jawahar Day" was assisting" within the meaning of the section then the order of the Commissioner also fell within the section.

Counsel, therefore, submitted that an act which was not done in conjunction with or in co-operation with the "War Council", could not be an offence, merely because it might result, or was calculated to result, in assisting its operations.

Proceeding, Mr. Desai said that on the doctrine of "junerim juneris," the words "assists in any way" in the section should be read with the preceding clauses. He maintained that without actual connection or co-operation with the body declared illegal, the term "assist" would be entirely inappropriate.

"LAWFUL ACTIVITIES" OF "UNLAWFUL BODIES."

Proceeding Mr. Desai said that the Congress movement was formerly lawful and carried on, among other things, picketing, temperance work, etc., for instance. After it was declared unlawful in its aggressive aspects, it would not amount to assisting its operations if one helped in temperance, merely because it was one of its activities.

Mr. Desai pointed out that some time ago when the Press Ordinance and Picketing Ordinance existed, certain acts were unlawful, though the associations were lawful bodies. Now the position was reversed, and the associations were declared unlawful, but some of their acts were lawful with the lapsing of the Ordinances.

Mr. Desai said that every operation of an unlawful body could not be said to be unlawful. Otherwise, the result would be that many innocent persons would be penalised. For instance, a person in the Bar Library who talked about the programme of the War Council, would be liable; and so also every man using Swadeshi, because Swadeshi was one of the objects of the Congress which was declared an unlawful body.

THE ONLY QUESTION.

Concluding, Mr. Desai pointed out that the Press Ordinance was no longer in existence, and the only question which the court had to consider was whether the publication of the programme did, in fact, assist the operations. On this point, it was significant that the Police Commissioner's ban was also prominently published along with the programme, which was likely to have the contrary effect.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S ARGUMENTS.

The Advocate-General then argued on behalf of the Crown.

He said that the "War Council' gave publicity to its programme by leaflets, beating of "batakis" and "bhouy-patrika" (writings on the streets). On the same footing was a similar publication in a newspaper. A journalist had no higher right than a beater of "batakis" or the writer of a leaflet. The "War Council's" programme was as much disseminated by publication in a newspaper as by the other methods. It would be no defence that the person doing the act had no connection with the "War Council." For instance, in a time of war, a newspaper doing anything that might help the enemy would be liable to penalty, even though the paper had no connection with the enemy. The language of the section did not contain anything to suggest a connection with the unlawful body.

Counsel said that the Act was a piece of legislation passed in exceptional times, and the Court had to see the intention and object of the Act. There was no warrant for presuming that the only mischief against which the section was directed was the unlawful operations of an unlawful body. The only question to be determined by the Court was whether the news of the programme disseminated by the paper amounted to assisting the operations of the "War Council" What other intention could there be when the programme published went beyond the information contained in the Commissioner's order?

A STATUTORY DUTY.

The Police Commissioner gave the information in an order under the Police Act. He was doing a statutory duty, and was, therefore, exempt from liability. But it was different with a journalist whose rights were no higher than an ordinary man's.

Concluding, the Advocate-General submitted that the legislature intended to punish every form of assistance, whether with or without co-operation with the unlawful body.

Mr. Desai, in replying to the Advocate-General, submitted that they must have rational regard for the aims and objects of the Act. It could not have intended to hit every citizen who disseminated the news in any way. If the Act did not allow any exception, you cannot evolve an exception for the Police Commissioner.

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, observed that the offence with which the accused was charged was included in the words "in any way assists" in section 17 (a).

Mr. Desai says the section should be construed strictly, but must be limited to the acts committed in co-operation with the unlawful body. He supports his arguments by putting a number of hypothetical cases. I am afraid I may have employed that class of arguments when I was myself at the Bar in England.

I do not see, said his Lordship, any ground for limiting the words "in any way assists", in the manner suggested by Mr. Desai.

His Lordship said that the news of the programme published in the "Chronicle" went further than the statement contained in the Commissioner's ban. The programme published in the paper gave the time and the place of the meeting, two very material facts which were omitted in the Commissioner's order. His Lordship could not say that the notice in the paper was anything else but assisting the promoters of the meeting.

CONVICTION UPHELD.

His Lordship therefore upheld the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

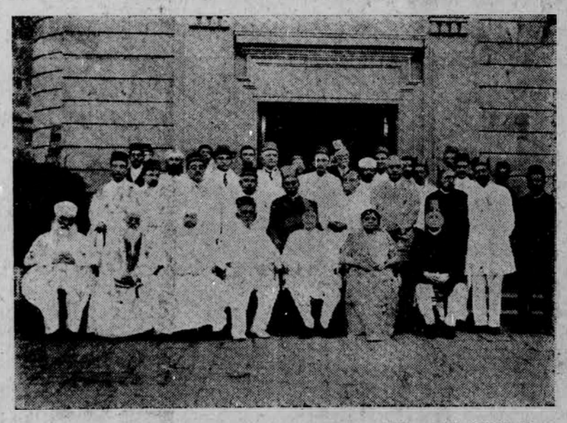
SADANAND CASE

—:o:—

JUDGMENT POSTPONED.

Tuesday was fixed for judgment in the case in which Mr. S. Sadanand, Editor of the "Free Press of India", stood charged under section 17, Clause I of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, however, intimated on Tuesday that judgment in the case has been postponed. No date has been fixed for delivery of the judgment.



"Chronicle" Photo.

Bombay Parsis honoured Sir Dinshaw Mulla, at a public meeting held at the Sir C. J. Hall, last week. This group was taken on the occasion. Sir Dinshaw is seated in the Centre.

SIR VASANTRAO DABHOLKAR'S INDEBTEDNESS.

Central Bank Correspondence In Election Court

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law, on behlaf of his client Sir V. A. Dabholkar, explained the point regarding the indebtedness of Sir Vasantrao to the Central Bank of India which Mr. Lalji, Counsel of Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas had raised on Saturday last before the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government of Bombay. Mr. Velinkar read portions of the correspondence that had passed between the Central Bank of India and Sir Vasantrao. It appeared from the correspondence that on the 13th June last, the Central Bank of India demanded payment of the overdraft account from Sir Vasantrao amounting to Rs. 5,39,000 within two days. In the same letter, the Bank also asked for certain particulars of rent for the purposes of valuation.

On the 19th June the Bank again wrote "We have once again to request you to pay off the overdraft interest." Mr. Velinkar pointed out that the bank in this letter did not ask for the principal and interest, but only interest.

On the 4th September the Bank wrote: "The Directors have now resolved to call upon you, which we hereby do, to pay off within one month one lac of rupees in reduction of the balance due to the Bank." Thereafter, said counsel, negotiations went on and forgetting the extension of time, on the 3rd October, Sir Vasantrao wrote to Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Bank that he was negotiating with the Bombay Municipality for acquiring his property for Rs. six lacs.

On the 4th October the Central Bank wrote to Sir Vasantrao:—"The Directors, regret that you have not yet reduced the debt by Rs. one lac". In the same letter extension was given to Sir Vasantrao to pay off Rs. one lac by the 15th October. On 1st November Messrs. Hormusji Ardeshir & Dinshaw, Solicitors of the Bank demanded the whole amount of Rs. 5 lacs with interest within 48 hours. On the 3rd November, Sir Vasantrao saw Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, and replied to Messrs. Hormusji Ardeshir and Dinshaw stating that he had arrived at certain arrangement with Mr. Pochkhanawala. Sir Vasantrao then arranged with the Imperial Bank to pay off the Central Bank but he read from the newspapers that the Bank had filed a suit on the 13th December. Sir Vasantrao did not get any notice from the Bank that suit was to be filed nor had he received any summons yet.

Dr. F. X. De Souza:—

In this petition, we are not concerned with the indebtedness of Sir Vasantrao,

Mr. Lalji:—But Sir Vasantrao has made a statement before the Court that it was not true that the Central Bank was pressing for money.

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, (President) asked for the correspondence and informed Mr. Velinkar that the Court would like to go through the correspondent.

PLEA OF "NOT GUILTY."

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, then addressed the Court on behalf of Dr. R. T. Nariman and said Dr. Nariman was not guilty of corrupt practice as he had no corrupt mind or corrupt intention before he signed the letter to Mr. Bhat. Dr. Nariman gave his evidence with the utmost candour, and utmost frankness and his evidence should be believed by the Court. He knew that Mr. Bhat had withdrawn and that he was not physically well that day. Counsel submitted that a case of corrupt practice must be clearly and unequivocally proved which the petitioner had failed to do in the case of Dr. Nariman. At the worst, Mr. Talyarkhan said, the offer of Rs. 5000 might be construed as a sort of thanksgiving for the happy turn the event had taken in the withdrawal of Mr. Bhat But he emphatically denied that his client had the slightest intention to induce Mr. Bhat to withdraw. Finally he urged the Commissioners to take a broad, generous and charitable view in regard to Dr. Nariman who was a man of simple nature and simple ways and believed in things that he was told.

Mr. R. S. Billimoria Bar.-at-Law, then addressed the Court, on behalf of the Advocate General and said it was a notion in certain class of people if payment was to go to charity, it did not amount to corrupt practice. Mr. Billimoria cited several cases to show that it was corrupt practice if it came within the meaning of the Act even if the payment was to go to charity.

JAWAHAR PRESS CASE.

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Prosecution Evidence Recorded.

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MRS. KAMALA NEHRU SEES HER MOHTER IN JAIL.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15.

Eight more prosecution witnesses were examined to-day before Mr. Isar, City Magistrate, in the case against Mr. Kohli, Manager of the "Hindustan Times." Mr. L. O. Fuller, Manager, Delhi Electric Supply and Traction Company deposed that on the 5th instant he wrote to the "Hindustan Times" asking permission to cut off the electric connection from the alleged Jawahar Press. The "Hindustan Times," he said, was the registered consumer for the said building. On receiving instructions he cut off the connection on the 9th instant.

Mr. Fazluddin, retired overseer, who prepared the sketch plan of the "Hindustan Times" Office and the Jawahar Press, said that he prepared the plans at the instruction of the police and personally did not know much about the interior of the buildings. Messrs. Mohammad Yaseen and Anvarul Hasan, two trunk dealers were also examined and they said they sold trunks to the "Hindustan Times."

Mr. Abdul Hamid, Magistrate, First Class, who carried the identification parade inside the jail on the 11th instant said that out of four persons only Mahmudkhan, a coolie could identify. He first identified Shreedranath Jauhar as the person who paid him wages and price of the trunks and then pointed to Mr. Kholi as the person who paid the price of the trunks. C. I. D. Inspector, Karamsingh said that he arrested Mr. Haseen since the latter was connected with Congress activities. After the examination of Shree Bhaghavan, landlord of the "Hindustan Times" godown which was later occupied by the Jawahar Press without his knowledge. Mr. Nihal Chand, Cashier, "Hindustan Times", was examined at length. He deposed that he was in charge of the petty cash book and sometimes in his absence Mr. Sitaram made entries. Entries were based on vouchers, which after being entered into the register were sent to the Manager. He said, he prepared voucher about the purchase of 10 trunks and 10 locks which was missing when the police came to investigate, but was found with other papers on the 13th instant. The prosecution counsel pointed that that this voucher was signed with blue-black ink whereas the others were signed with green However, defence counsel showed to the Court many specimens where signatures were made with different inks including blue-black. To another question witness replied that no litho printing was done in his press. Further prosecution evidence will be taken on the 18th instant.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru interviewed her mother Mrs. Rajpati Kaul in jail to-day.

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Marwaris' Plea For Substantial Representation.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

The Marwari Association has sent a telegram to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Sankey, Dr. Moonje and the Bengal delegates to the Round Table Conference, protesting against a separate settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question in Bengal. The Muslim demand for separate electorates and reservation of seats in Bengal and the Punjab is held to be unacceptable b the Association, which urges substantial representation of Marwaris, as the most important commercial community in Bengal.—A. P.

—:o:—

SEVERAL PROVINCES REPRESENTED.

Calcutta.—The Bengal, Bombay, Burma, Calicut, Chittagong, Cochin, Karachi, Madras, Narayanganj, Punjab, Tuticorin and Upper India Chambers of Commerce were represented to-day at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon.—A. P.

Allahabad.—French airwoman Mlle. Maryse Hiltz arrived in Allahabad at half part one on Sunday afternoon and left for Agra after an hour.

VICEROY BLAMES BOYCOTT MOVEMENT FOR PRESENT DEPRESSION.

Slump In Commodities Due To Over-Production.

LORD IRWIN AT ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS' MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the opening of the Annual Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce to-day:—

In the case of cotton under consumption seems to be quite as much to blame as over production. China and India are the two great markets for cotton goods and for years past the Chinaman seems to have been economising more in clothes than in civil wars and has been buying much less than his normal requirements. This year too India's purchasing power has been limited, not only by the fall in the price of her prime agricultural commodities but also by the disturbed political conditions. In the case of wheat it is perhaps the most difficult of all to diagonose with confidence the causes of the situation.

It is curious that the fall in price immediately succeeded poor harvests in three of the principal wheat exporting countries, Canada, Australia and the Argentine, and it is not so obvious therefore to attribute the slump in prices to over production. What would appear actually to have happened is that for three or four years earlier the production of wheat had tended to be in excess of the demand, but the full effect was obscured by the action taken in various countries to hold the surplus off the market and particularly by the wheat pools in Canada.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE BLAMED.

I have said enough, I think, to make the point clear that the hard times we have been having in India are in their origin due to world wide causes but in saying that I, by no means, absolve the present civil disobedience movement from its own heavy share of responsibility. It has immeasurably aggravated the situation both by the boycott directed against the trade in foreign and particularly British goods and indirectly by creating an atmosphere of uncertainty and unrest. The direct methods employed in Bombay have, as you know, resulted in the closing of several mills and the unemployment of a large number millhands.

BOYCOTT CONDEMNED.

The boycott on the sale of foreign cloth in Bombay and other parts of the country, has not only caused serious losses to merchants owing to their capital being locked up in unsaleable commodities but in doing so has prevented them from replacing their stocks of foreign cloth by the indigenous article. Handloom weavers are in distress for lack of the fine foreign yarns necessary to the production of some of their materials and the Indian cotton grower has suffered because this political unrest by reducing the consumption both of Indian and foreign cotton cloth has caused a further decline in the price of the Indian raw material.

You can well realise, entlemen, that during the last few months this economic crisis has been the subject of anxious cosideration both by the Government of India and by provincial Governments. The general conclusion we have reache is, I think that in view of the complex character of world conditions, whatever share of responsibility may be attributed to the collective unwisdom of all the Governments in the world put together there was very little that any one Government could do to avert the crisis or to alleviate its consequences.—A. P.

WHAT GOVERNMENT DID NOT DO.

It may, indeed, well be held that action by Governments in other countries has sometimes had the effect of postponing a crisis only at the expense of aggravating its severity when it could no longer be averted in some countries. As we have seen agriculturists have been assisted by Government or by Commercial Associations to keep supplies temporarily off the market until prices had improved and proposals on these lines have been repeatedly pressed upon the Government of India in recent months and particularly in the case of jute and cotton. We examined these proposals with all possible care and with every desire to help but in the end our conclusion was that whilst schemes of this nature may be of value to counteract minor fluctuations they are not only powerless against large movements of world prices but may actually be mischievous in so far as they retard the operation of those corrective economic forces which alone can have a permanent effect on prices.

REDUCTION IN RAILWAY FREIGHT.

Another measure which has been strongly urged upon by Government and on which I see a resolution is to be moved at your forthcoming meeting is the reduction of railway freights with a view to alleviating the plight of the cultivator. We fully realise the importance of this proposal and the necessity of assuring the agriculturists that we should naturally look with favour on any scheme designed to help him and we have in fact had under our consideration specific proposals of this kind with regard to wheat and cotton. I should, however, be unwilling to anticipate the discussion which will take place on the resolution in the paper and I would limit my observations to two or three salient points. A reduction in railway rates would certainly not be open to the serious objections which seem conclusive against any scheme for maintaining or raising prices by withholding crops from the market. On the contrary in so far as the reduction promoted the export of Indian products and thereby reduced the stocks on hand the effect must be beneficial. On the other hand due weight must be given to the difficulties which those responsible for the commercial administration of the railways feel in making wholesale reductions of rates at a time when railway traffic and consequently railway revenue has fallen off seriously and a deficit of Rs. 7 crores in the Railway Budget is anticipated.

The question whether a reduction in rates will lead to an increase in traffic is one which must always be considered, but in addition Government will constantly keep in view the fact that the cultivator is the client of the railways not only in respect of what he sells but also of what he buys and that any addition to his purchasing power which may accrue as the result of reductions in freight will to some extent benefit the railways owing to the increase in the inward traffic.

When I opened your proceedings two years ago I expressed the hope that an Agricultural Research Council on the lines recommended by the Royal Commission would be established in the near future. That hope has, as you know, been fulfilled and the Council has now been at work for over a year. Among other activities it has taken up seriously the important question of improving the Indian sugar industry and has made grants for a systematic study of all its branches.

VICEROY'S FUTILE HOPES.

The foundation and the strength of British commerce is in British character, in the trustworthiness that inspires confidence in others and in the courage which meets obstacles with the assured determination to overcome them. Of your ability to come triumphantly through the present crisis I entertain no doubt. You have had your share of rich years and no doubt like all good businessmen are prepared to meet the lean. But looking further into the future I feel confident that those same qualities which have given Britain the position she holds in commerce at home, in the Dominions and Colonies and in foreign countries have still their indispensable part to play in the future of India's commercial life. And in taking leave of you on the last occasion when I shall be in your midst I am not afraid to predict a long and happy continuance of those commercial relations between this country and our own which have brought wealth and prosperity to both and so great a measure of happiness to countless numbers of both peoples.—A. P.

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